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ESTABLISHED 1887

Stunned, Amsterdam Sifts Clues and Counts Its Dead



Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands viewing wreckage Monday from the jet that crashed into apartment blocks outside Amsterdam.

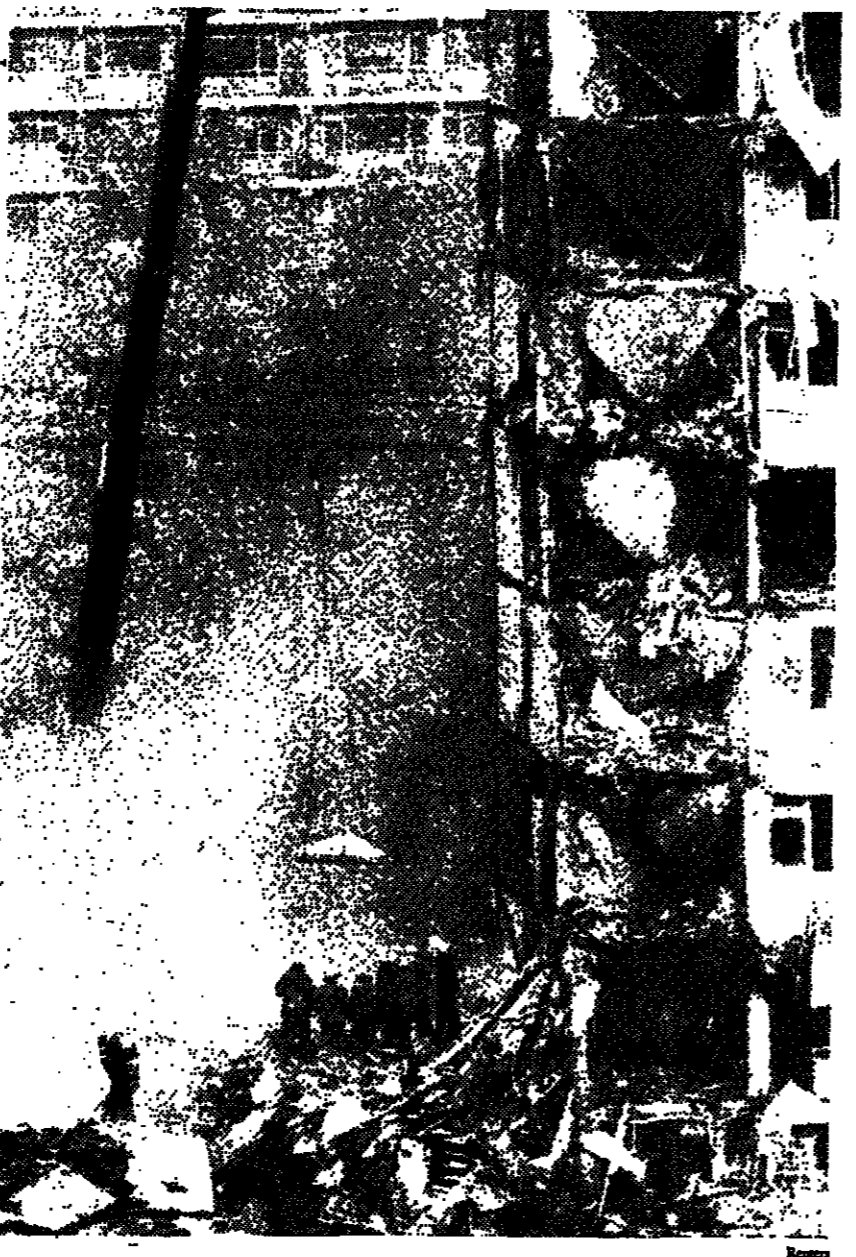
250 Missing Where Jet Hit

By Steve Vogel Washington Post Service AMSTERDAM — With a cold wind whipping up the ashes, Dutch fire fighters searched Monday through a huge mound of rubble for the bodies of more than 200 people missing after an Israeli cargo jet crashed into a suburban apartment complex.

Israel sends a team to investigate, saying it does not rule out sabotage. Page 2.

A Futile Struggle, Then 'Going Down'

AMSTERDAM — The pilot of the Israeli cargo jet that crashed in a crowded Amsterdam suburb struggled for nine minutes to steer his plane to safety before finally radioing that he was "going down," officials said Monday.



A body bag being lifted Monday from the ruins of an apartment complex.

ly damaged, with small fires still burning Monday. Exactly what caused the plane to lose two engines remains a mystery.

An intake of birds into the engines had not been ruled out. From a vantage point across the canal, Romens Stetca, 27, stared at the salvage operation.

Witnesses described a nightmare scene in which a pleasant Sunday evening was suddenly transformed into a conflagration after the crash, with some screaming residents hurling themselves off balconies to escape the flames while others ran out into the yard with their clothes on fire.

Mr. Stetca, a stocky energy plant worker, said he had been walking nearby with friends when, with a tremendous roar, the jet screamed into the apartment complex and exploded against a high-rise.

The working class Bijlmermeer housing estate, into which the plane crashed, has a large population of African and Caribbean immigrants. The neighborhood includes many illegals.

Markets Off Sharply In Deepening Gloom

London Falls 4% as Pound Plunges, Dow Recovers to Lose Only 21 Points

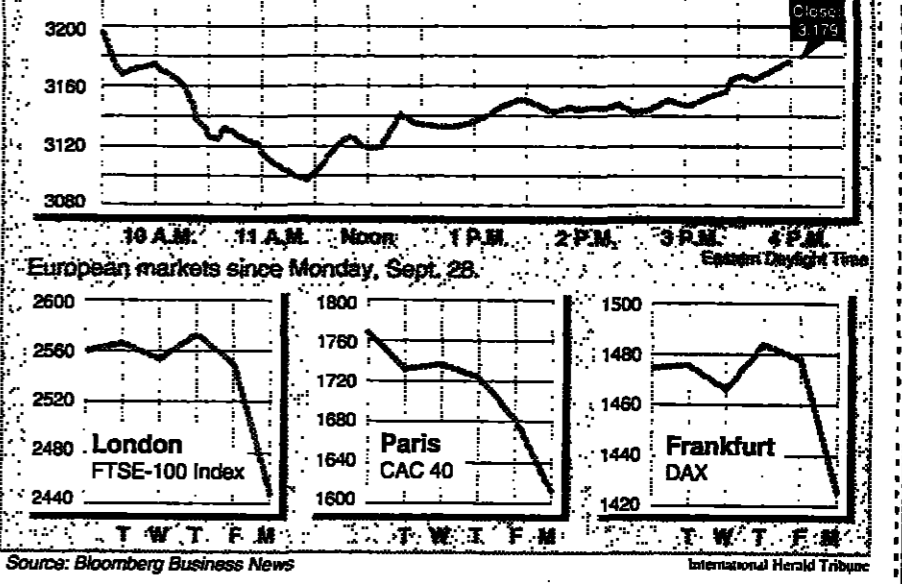
By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune A new wave of currency turmoil washing over Europe amid fresh worries about the stability of the U.S. economy sent stock markets tumbling across the industrial world Monday.

The French stock market fell a sharp 6 percent to leave the 40-share CAC index at its lowest close since February 1991, and German shares tumbled 3.6 percent to hit a 20-month low.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index plunged 4.74 points to 92.02, a drop of 4.90 percent.

In New York, where investors were unnerved that the Federal Reserve had not cut interest rates in response to dismal but less-than-disastrous recent reports on the economy, the Dow Jones industrial average lost more than 100 points in early trading before recovering much of its ground later in the day.

In Tokyo, the rising yen added to fears that the export-driven Japanese economy would continue to falter, sending shares down for the seventh day in a row.



Nauru Mouse Roars at Japan Over Plutonium Ship

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — As president of one of the world's tiniest nations, Bernard Dowiyogo of the Republic of Nauru usually follows a simple rule of economic and foreign policy in the Pacific: Stay out of Japan's way.

They are also demanding that Tokyo end the secrecy surrounding the shipments, which may begin in just a few weeks.

Cabinet officials in both Singapore and Indonesia have expressed strong concerns and urged that the ship steer clear of populated islands and avoid the most direct route, the Strait of Malacca, where piracy and collisions have been common recently.

Mr. de la Renta, 60, was headhunted for the design directorship of Balmain, which was founded in 1946 and is one of the grand old names of haute couture.

The Bottom Line for Bush: 'Possible but Not Probable'

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — As the presidential campaign enters its final month, the arithmetic grows more difficult for President George Bush.

couldn't really think of the election in state-by-state terms because it was clear that unless you made something big happen nationally, it wasn't going to happen state by state.

With the re-entry of Ross Perot and a battery of debates now scheduled over the next two weeks adding uncertainty to what has been a relatively stable fall campaign, Bush sides have no illusions about the size of their challenge.

They are calculating and recalculating electoral scenarios, but they know none of them means much unless Mr. Bush begins to close the gap with Mr. Clinton in the national polls, which for weeks have shown the Democrat with a lead of about 10 points.

Over the days before the first presidential debate Sunday, the Bush campaign will launch

a barrage of negative advertising, much of it distilled to tell voters that Mr. Clinton will hurt their pocketbooks by raising taxes, that in the end he is like every other Democrat, a taxer and a spender.

Mr. Clinton plans to respond aggressively, through ads and on the stump, as he did last week when Mr. Bush aired an ad suggesting the Democrat would raise taxes substantially on

Bundestag to Debate the Violence

BONN (AFP) — The German parliament scheduled an extraordinary debate on rightist violence Monday after four more hostels for foreigners were attacked by suspected neo-Nazi youths and an aid office for former Soviet Jews was ransacked.

De la Renta in Paris? Designer Wavers on Balmain Offer

MILAN — In a move that would rock fashion's ivory tower and stun the international fashion world, Oscar de la Renta said Monday he had been asked to join the Paris couture house Balmain, but had not made up his mind.

Mother Tongue Speaks to U.S. Readers

By Deirdre Carmody New York Times Service NEW YORK — In 1984, as the world must know by now, Tina Brown, editor of The Tatler, left London to come to New York and take over as editor of Vanity Fair.

Edwin Diamond, media critic for New York magazine, "I think it is an emotional love affair. I don't think there is any confirmed data that says that British women have better taste or sharper editing instincts than American women."

Nonetheless, charismatic force seems to be an increasingly requisite quality for editors of high-profile magazines. When Hearst wanted to shore up its ailing Harper's Bazaar earlier this year it turned to Elizabeth Tilberis, who succeeded Ms. Wintour at British Vogue.

Table with market data: Dow Jones (Down 21.61), Trib Index (Down 2.45%), The Dollar (New York, Men, close, previous close).

See FASHION, Page 9

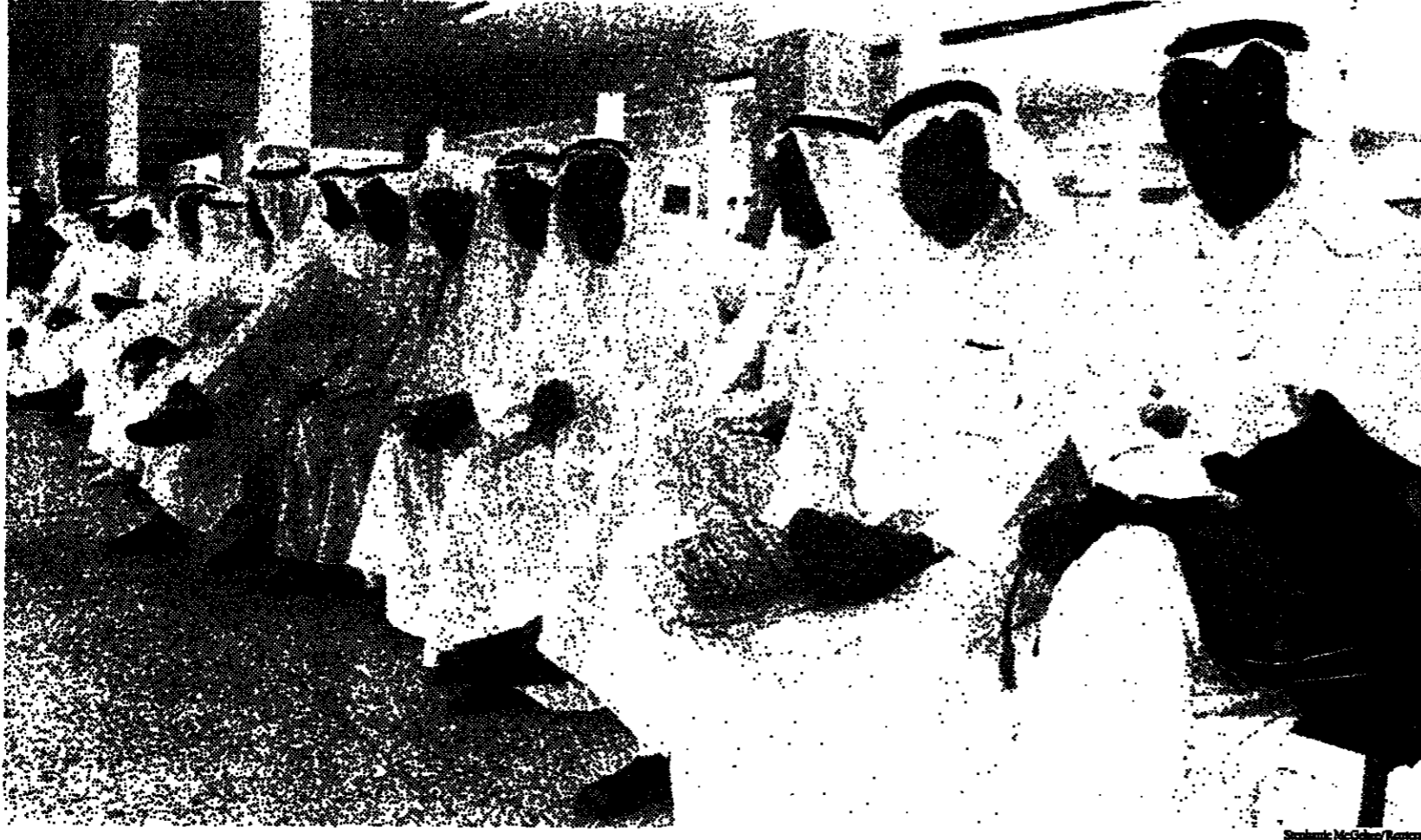
See EDITORS, Page 9

Vertical text on the left margin: You Trust?, try in the moment, try you if you don't, in Moscow, The Global Newspaper, Kiosk, Bundestag to Debate the Violence, Sports, Business/Finance, Eurochannel gave up trying to set a date for the opening of the Channel link, Hanson is bidding for Ranks, Hovis McDougall, Crossword.

A Democratic Kuwait? Postwar Vote Revives 30-Year Fight

Opposition Seeks Curbs On the Emir

By Chris Hedges
KUWAIT — Kuwait on Monday held its first national election since the Gulf War...



Kuwaitis waiting to vote Monday in the country's first national election since the Gulf War. There were 278 candidates running for the 50 seats in the National Assembly.

Among other things, they are seeking an investigation into the use of public funds and independent judicial, executive and legislative branches of government. The demands of the opposition, as they did in the past, threaten not only the prestige but the power of the Sabah family...

WORLD BRIEFS

Court to Rule on Return of Haitians

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Supreme Court on Monday that it would rule on the U.S. government's policy of intercepting Haitian refugees at sea...

Sudan, Short of Food, Offers Iraq Beef

UNITED NATIONS, New York (WP) — The government of Sudan has proposed exporting 20,000 tons of frozen beef to Iraq in an apparent show of solidarity with Saddam Hussein...

Russian Court Summons Gorbachev

MOSCOW (AFP) — Russia's Constitutional Court on Monday summoned the former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev to testify Wednesday at the trial here of the former Communist Party...

Cambodia Opens Voter Registration

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Cambodians began registering Monday for the country's first free elections after two decades of war...

Brunei's Sultan Urges Political Unity

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei (Reuters) — Brunei's absolute monarch, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, celebrated 25 years of his rule in grand style Monday and urged his subjects to unite behind him politically...

Iraq Offers War Damages

BAGHDAD — Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said in an interview published Monday that Iraq was prepared to pay war reparations and to cover the costs of United Nations inspection teams supervising the destruction of Iraqi weapon systems...

Britain Questions the Use of Allied Airpower Over Bosnia

By William E. Schmidt
LONDON — While the British say they are helping to draft a United Nations resolution that would bar Serbian combat flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina...

Serbs Offer to Halt Bosnian Flights

In Return, the Government Must End Ground Attacks
GENEVA — The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, said Monday that his rebels were willing to suspend military flights over Bosnia if Muslim-led government forces agreed to make no new offensives on the ground...

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune (IHT) featuring a list of key events: European monetary chaos, The dollar crisis, The U.S. election, Civil war in Yugoslavia, Face-off over Iraq, Maastricht ratification. It also includes a subscription offer: 'Subscribe 46% and save up to 46% off the newsstand price.'

For the Record

The Slovak and Czech prime ministers will meet Tuesday to try to improve relations before Czechoslovakia breaks up into two independent states. The Slovak official, Vladimir Meciar, refused over the weekend to attend a previously scheduled Tuesday meeting to discuss draft agreements on a customs union and currency...

TRAVEL UPDATE

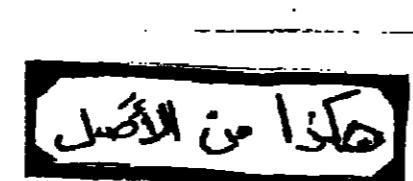
Travel update section containing a map of Europe and Asia with weather forecasts. It includes text such as 'Oil slicks have hit resort islands off Malaysia's northwestern coast...' and 'The Weather Forecast for Wednesday through Friday'.

The El Al Cargo Jet: Sabotage?

Israel Sends 2 Teams to Investigate Crash
By Clyde Haberman
JERUSALEM — Israeli officials said Monday that they could not rule out possible sabotage as they sent two teams to Amsterdam to investigate the fiery crash of an El Al cargo plane into an apartment complex...

A large table providing exchange rates for various international currencies. Columns include 'Country/Currency', 'Today', and 'Tomorrow' with sub-columns for High, Low, and Wt. Currencies listed include Algerian, Argentine, Australian, etc.

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CAMPAIGN '92 / HARD TIMES IN THE RUST BELT

ELECTION NOTES

Perot Says Politicians Are Out to Destroy Him

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot said Monday that he could not play a spoiler role in the presidential race because "it was already spoiled when I started," and the independent candidate suggested that his political critics were out to destroy him.

"You know the game you all play up there," Mr. Perot said on NBC television. "You know the game politicians play, particularly Republicans, and that is if somebody shows up who is just a good, decent hard-working man with the finest family in the world, step one is that you have to try to destroy him."

"There's no way I can be a spoiler," he said. "It was already spoiled when I started. We had a \$4 trillion debt. We had a \$400 billion deficit this year. We've got the most violent, crime-ridden society in the industrialized world, the worst public schools."

He added, "I'm here as a cleanup man. I'm just a guy showing up with a shovel and a broom." (AP)

Back in the Race but Still Mostly Out of Sight

DALLAS — Ross Perot said he was going to be an unconventional candidate. But so far, his rehabilitated bid for the presidency has been more like a stealth campaign.

Mr. Perot eschewed the traditional political strategy of immediately hitting the hustings after an announcement to take advantage of any increase in public interest and curiosity. Instead, he granted one television interview since re-emerging as a candidate and then retreated to his Dallas home to work on campaign strategy, before appearing Monday on the NBC television "Today" program.

"We're trying to plan out the rest of the month," Mr. Perot's press secretary, Sharon Holman, said in an interview with The Associated Press. "Obviously, this has not been planned for a long time. He just re-entered the race."

His political rivals predict that Mr. Perot's campaign will be based almost exclusively on paid television advertisements, interviews on a few talk shows and almost no personal appearances. (NYT)

Radio, It Seems, Is the Best Place to Be Nasty

NEW YORK — When the new Bush campaign commercial attacking Governor Bill Clinton's credibility went on television, by some measures, the presidential campaign reached a new level of nastiness. By some measures, though, it was already there.

Two weeks ago, the Bush campaign began broadcasting advertisements in Michigan accusing Mr. Clinton of equivocating on everything from his draft history to his position on higher taxes. Those commercials, even more biting in tone than President George Bush's new ones, were broadcast only on radio.

In an era when presidential campaigns are fought primarily on television, radio commercials may seem to be a curiously antique form of weaponry. Yet radio, political analysts say, remains the medium that candidates use for their meanest assaults.

"The conventional wisdom is that radio is the medium where you can be much tougher," said Carter Esker, a political consultant working on the Clinton campaign. "People listen to the radio in an angry mood, sitting in traffic, as opposed to the escapist mood when they watch TV." (NYT)

Tax Legislation Puts Bush in a Political Bind

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators have agreed on a tax bill that offers more than \$27 billion in tax breaks and investment incentives in the next five years, many of them intended to aid depressed cities, help the housing industry and encourage personal savings and industrial investment.

The measure, which the conferees are expected to present to the House and Senate this week, puts President George Bush in a political bind: Should he sign or veto a bill that cuts some taxes and raises others, including some of each proposed by his administration?

Mr. Bush refused on Monday to signal whether he would sign or veto the bill. "I have some real reservations about part of it," he said, "but the problem is they always send me something that has some of the things I want, and then loaded up with, in this instance, taxes." (NYT, AP)

Quote/Unquote

Barbara Bush, responding to a question on the CNN program "Larry King Live" about the national debate over abortion: "I think the issue is that we ought to tell children that sex is, is death. It is. Promiscuous sex is death. They shouldn't be doing that."

Away From the Hustings

- A federal court jury awarded 235 National Football League players a total of \$30 million in damages from the 28 teams for fixing wages of practice players. The jury said the \$1,000-a-week wage paid to members of six-man developmental squads in the 1989 season was less than they would have earned had they been free to negotiate their own contracts.
- An explosion and fire rocked an electrical power plant in Merom, Indiana, leaving three people missing. A dozen others were rescued by helicopters from atop the burning structure.
- The Food and Drug Administration approved expanded use of an experimental drug for AIDS patients who cannot take AZT or DDI, the two chief drugs used in treating the disease. The drug, stavudine, also called d4T, inhibits progress of the human immunodeficiency virus.
- Because there was no warning before tornadoes struck over the weekend, killing three people in the area of Tampa Bay, Florida, the National Weather Service is opening an inquiry. The state was expected to know by Tuesday how much federal aid it should seek.
- A pathologist who performed an autopsy on John F. Kennedy dismissed conspiracy theories, saying he agreed with two colleagues that the president was killed by two bullets fired from above and behind. There has been speculation that more than one gunman was involved in the 1963 assassination, and that the president was shot from both the front and rear. "We got it right in 1963, and it still stands in 1992," Pierre Finck said in the American Medical Association Journal. "There were two bullets striking from behind, and there is no evidence of any wounds from the front."
- Ten-ton steel coils fell off a tractor-trailer on a highway in downtown Buffalo, New York, crushing several cars and killing four people, the authorities said. The police said the truck apparently swerved to avoid a stopped car, and the coils spilled off.
- A federal court refused to strike down Virginia Military Institute's all-male admissions policy but ordered the state to guarantee rights of women, perhaps by establishing a separate military program for them. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond said the school's single-gender education was "justified by a legitimate and relevant institutional mission." (AP, Reuters, NYT)



Ross Perot before his television appearance Monday. He said from Dallas that he would not play a spoiler role in the election.

Bush Accuses Clinton Of Seeking Iraq Loans

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Apparently in an attempt to shift some of the political heat over the Bush administration's policies toward Iraq before the Gulf War to Governor Bill Clinton, President George Bush has accused the Democratic presidential nominee of trying to arrange agricultural loans to Baghdad.

In an interview on the CNN program "Larry King Live," Mr. Bush said that he was unaware of any illegal sales of military equipment to Iraq and that it was "falsacious" to suggest that his administration had deliberately built up Iraq's military capability as a counter to Iran, as has been suggested in some published reports.

Pressed further on the issue, which the White House and the Bush campaign have tried hard to keep out of the center of the election debate, Mr. Bush said: "Do you know who wanted to make loans, grain credit loans, and get hold of Mr. Hamdoun, the Iraq ambassador, on grain credits? Governor Clinton. I mean, of course."

But Mr. Bush offered no evidence or even a detailed explanation of his assertion about Mr. Clinton. When Mr. King asked the president whether the Arkansas governor had wanted to arrange loans for Iraq, Mr. Bush replied, "I believe that's the case."

Referring to Nizar Hamdoun, who was then Iraq's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Bush said: "I think he met with him and wanted — you know, was pleased that the U.S. agricultural loans — we were making agricultural loans. We were trying to bring the guy along."

[Mr. Clinton confirmed that he had met the Iraqi envoy six and a half years ago in Little Rock, Arkansas, Reuters reported. He said he did so as a courtesy after a speech in line with the Bush administration's policy at the time of pursuing grain sales to Iraq.

"This shows you how desperate and pathetic they are," Mr. Clinton said. "They will not take responsibility for what they have done."

Mr. Bush's assertions came in a rambling, hour-long interview broadcast Sunday night. He blamed most of his political troubles on the media and criticized the basketball star Magic Johnson, whose resignation from the president's commission on AIDS was a public-relations blow to the White House, for not attending the panel's meetings regularly enough.

Recovery Near, Bush Says

In the interview, Mr. Bush said that despite the effects of a two-year recession, Americans were better off now in many respects than they were four years ago, vice services reported.

Mr. Bush insisted that low inflation and low interest rates had primed the U.S. economy for recovery.

Ronald Reagan used the question, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" to devastating effect in 1980 against President Jimmy Carter. Democrats are asking the question of Mr. Bush this year.

Posing the question to himself, Mr. Bush replied: "Well, is a home owner better off than can refinance his home/home at interest rates substantially lower than they were? Is a senior citizen better off or worse off today?" (Reuters, AFP)

Bush a Hero No More in Sluggish Midwest

By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — It may be a measure of the economy's dismal performance that stasis is good and that the Middle West, for all its dependence on manufacturing and its all-but-imperceptible growth, is seen as the bright spot in an elusive recovery.

Unemployment in most Midwestern states is below the national average, production outpaces the rest of the nation, however meagerly, and real estate, which never boomed there, has not gone bust.

The weak dollar has meant greater demand abroad for the machinery made here, although the advantages have been tempered by recessions in Europe and Japan. And the region has been spared the pain of most of the cuts in military industries; it never had much of that business to begin with.

This would seem to make the Middle West a safe haven for an incumbent president running on the premise that things are not as bad as they seem.

But in interviews with more than 90 voters in three Rust Belt towns that voted Reagan-Reagan-Bush in the last elections — Peoria, Illinois; Springfield, Ohio, and Roseville, Michigan — there was anger and ferment over an economy that seems adrift, and disgust with all the presidential candidates.

Teri Bowler and Lynette Randall are two Michigan women with blue-collar husbands, bills backing up and a sinking feeling that things will not get better any time soon. To them, recession is an economist's word. They only know that life is hard and that it was not supposed to be this way with George Bush in the White House.

They both left their Democratic roots to vote for Mr. Bush in 1988,

Debates: When And Where

The Associated Press
Following are details on the debate schedule:

Presidential
Oct. 11, St. Louis, Missouri, 7 P.M. eastern daylight time (2300 Greenwich Mean Time), panel of questioners.
Oct. 15, Richmond, Virginia, 9 P.M. (0100 GMT, Oct. 16), a moderator with questioners from the audience.
Oct. 19, East Lansing, Michigan, 7 P.M. (2300 GMT), a moderator for first half, panel for the second.
Vice presidential:
Oct. 13, Atlanta, 7 P.M. (2300 GMT), a moderator.

anything to get in. Nobody cares about us. We have to take care of ourselves."

What these people say they want is someone who can fix the economy. They worry about whether Mr. Clinton would do what he says and how much it would cost them. They worry about whether Mr. Bush really understands their misery. And they seem soured on Ross Perot for leaving them the last time.

Patrick Mantel had a pained and heavy look on his face as he sat with a half-dozen fellow Navistar workers on a park bench near their plant in Springfield. They compared check stubs and war stories about the times they had been laid off, and commiserated about the second and third jobs they had taken to help pay the bills. They talked about being dinosaurs.

"I don't see a future," said Mr. Mantel, 29, a Budweiser in one hand, a Marlboro in the other. "I work seven days a week, and I still can't save any money. I got two kids, a wife and a house payment. I don't know what's going to happen with my kids. I don't even know how to plan for them. My future is very unstable."

Over his shoulder-length hair, Mr. Mantel wore an old cap that said, "International," as in International Harvester, Navistar's old incarnation as a farm-equipment manufacturer with 57,000 workers. Restructured in the mid-1980s, it now makes trucks and diesel engines and has 12,000 workers.

For many, all the goodwill Mr. Bush carried during the Gulf War has evaporated.

"He's not a hero like he was then," said Hiram Van Hoese, a retired tool-and-die maker in Springfield, Illinois, who is a Republican. "Look at all those old factories. Those jobs are never coming back."

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Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt†	355-5770	Italy	172-1022	San Marino	172-1022
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland	9800-102-80	Kenya**	080011	Sweden	020-795-922
Brazil	000-8012	France	19-00-19	Liechtenstein	155-0222	Switzerland	155-0222
Chile	00-0316	Germany	0130-0012	Luxembourg	0800-0112	Turkey	99-8001-1177
Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-1211	Monaco	19-00-19	United Kingdom	0800-95-0222
Cyprus	080-90000	Haiti	001-800-444-1234	Netherlands	06-022-91-22	Uruguay	000-412
Czechoslovakia	00-42-000112	Hungary	001-800-01411	Norway	050-12912	Vatican City	172-1622
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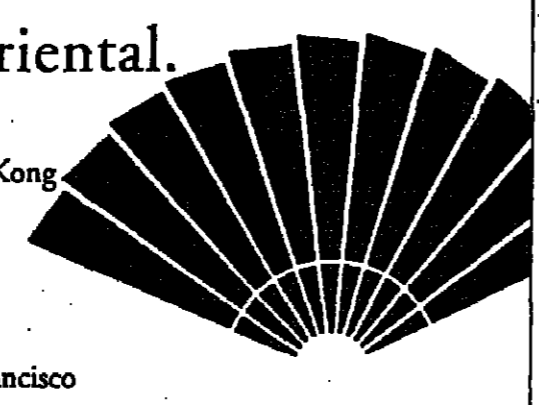
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OPINION

As the Cover-Up Unravels, Bush Sinks Still Deeper

By Anthony Lewis

ATLANTA—When a politician tries to cover up his role in a scandal, he may do himself more harm than he would by telling the truth at the start. That was so for Richard Nixon in Watergate. It is turning out the same for George Bush in the Iran-contra affair. From the moment the public learned of the affair, in November 1986, Mr. Bush has maintained that he was not involved—that as vice president he was "out of the loop."

Can anyone now believe that Bush did not know the dealings were about arms for hostages? Can anyone doubt that he lied to the Tower panel about his meeting with Amiram Nir?

meeting in Jerusalem on July 29, 1986, with Amiram Nir, an Israeli official who worked with Oliver North and General Richard Secord in the Iranian dealings. A staff member of the Tower commission, which was set up by President Ronald Reagan to investigate Iran-contra, interviewed Mr. Bush and asked him about that meeting. The staff member summarized Mr. Bush's reply as follows: "Vice President Bush related that his discussion with Mr. Nir was generally about counterterrorism. There was no discussion of specifics relating to arms going to the Iranians."

But the vice president's chief of staff, Craig Fuller, had been with him at the Jerusalem meeting and wrote a memo of the conversation with Mr. Nir. In due course it had to be produced for the Tower commission, and it showed that there had been an intensive discussion of arms to Iran. Mr. Nir died in a plane crash in 1988. But he left behind a classified memo about the meeting with Mr. Bush. He wrote it in February 1987 to the then prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir. "Nightline" obtained a copy and read portions on the air. Mr. Nir's memo was in essence an expansion and correction of Mr. Fuller's, which had been published.

"Fuller skipped the detailed description," Mr. Nir wrote. He said Mr. Fuller had missed a lot because he had not been involved in the Iran operation. (Mr. Fuller actually made the same point in a deposition to Congress's Iran-contra committee. He said Oliver North had asked him to set up the Bush-Nir meeting, saying, "I may not know a lot about the program but the vice president was fully aware of it.") Mr. Nir said he told the vice president that the Iranians wanted to change plans. Instead of the release of all hostages, to be followed by an enormous U.S. arms shipment, the deal should work in four sequential stages. "I explained to the vice president," he wrote, "that according to the Iranian proposal the equipment that will be delivered in all four phases... will not exceed and may even be less than the quantity promised to them after they released all of the hostages."

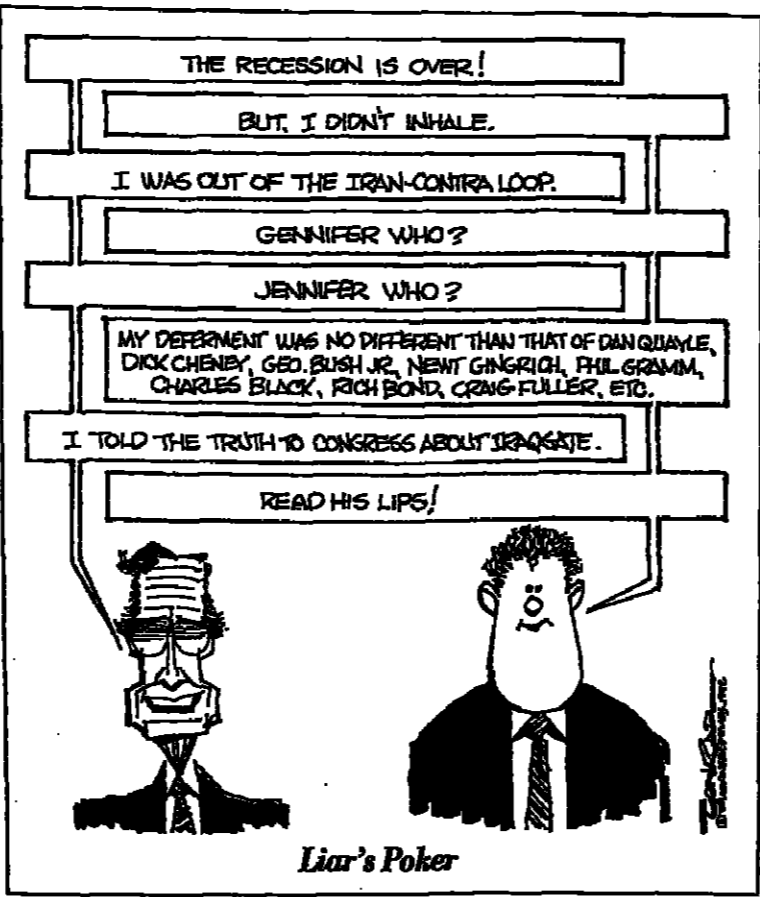
One American hostage, the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, had been released three days earlier. Mr. Nir told Mr. Bush that was a sign that a sequential deal would work. Mr. Bush has often said that the United States was dealing with "moderate" Iranians. But Mr. Nir's memo said that he had told the vice president that they were dealing with "the most extreme." Why? Because, he said, as the Jenco release showed, "They are capable of delivering, where the moderates are not."

After the Nir memorandum, can anyone believe that George Bush did not know the dealings were about arms for hostages? Can anyone doubt that he lied to the Tower commission about the nature of the Nir meeting? Moreover, immediately after the Nir meeting the Reagan administration took up the Iranian proposal and resumed arms shipments to Iran. Mr. Nir thought his briefing of Mr. Bush had done the trick. He told Mr. Secord, according to the general: "Things couldn't have turned out better. Mr. Bush was very attentive."

President Bush said last month that he had "given every bit of evidence I have to these thousands of investigators." In fact he has testified twice, briefly. He has brushed aside press questions. He has assumed, I believe, that the unraveling of the cover-up would not hurt him politically. Is he right?

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Liar's Poker

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bhutanese Refugees

Regarding "Cleansing: The Agony of Bhutan" (Opinion, Sept. 17):

Konda Dixit's article is biased. Allow me to give a brief background. Bhutan's population of about 600,000 comprises two broad ethnic groups, the Drukpas of the North, the original inhabitants, and the Lhotshampas of the South, who are recent immigrants of Nepali origin.

The first influx of Nepali immigrants into Bhutan took place in the first half of this century. In 1958, these immigrants were granted citizenship as a one-time measure only. Over the past three decades, a continued influx of illegal economic migrants has raised the number of ethnic Nepalis in Bhutan to almost a third of the total population.

Bhutan became aware of this serious threat to its stability and security when agitation by ethnic Nepalis for a separate state was launched by the Garkha National Liberation Front in the mid-1980s in neighboring areas of India.

A nexus of illegal immigrants and a section of the southern Bhutanese people with vested interests bitterly opposed the efforts of the government to curb illegal immigration. This is the crux of the problem in Bhutan today. The tide of illegal immigration, if left unchecked, will reduce the Bhutanese people to a minority in their own land.

Having failed to achieve their objectives through violence and terrorism, the

disident groups devised a novel strategy: to entice as many ethnic Nepalis as possible, from Bhutan and other areas, to come to camps in Nepal and register as "Bhutanese refugees." Their thinking is that once a serious humanitarian problem is created, both the Nepalese government and the international community will apply pressure on Bhutan. They would then be able to return in triumph and dictate terms to the Bhutanese government.

It is in response to such propaganda that some of the people in southern Bhutan have been leaving the country in recent months. They are not being evicted. Those southern Bhutanese who refuse to be taken in by this propaganda are threatened and targeted for terrorist raids. As a result, many of them have sought refuge in the North. If the Bhutanese government was really evicting ethnic Nepalis, they would hardly seek shelter in the North.

There is no "cultural cleansing." There has never been any campaign to "force all citizens to wear the national dress and speak the Dzongkha language." The policy of promoting the national dress and language was endorsed by the southern Bhutanese people in large public meetings.

As to the claim that "up to 50 truckloads of Bhutanese pour into Nepal every day," they do not average more than 30 truckloads a month. SONAM T. RAAGYE, First Secretary (Press), Royal Bhutanese Embassy, New Delhi.

One Grand Republic

Regarding "Maastricht: Euro-Arrivance Could Explain a 'No' Vote" (Opinion, Sept. 17) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will thinks Europeans are incapable of creating a federal political system and advises them to give up trying. He may be right. But I prefer to agree with his great countryman Benjamin Franklin who, one year after the Federal Convention of 1787, wrote to his French friend du Pont de Nemours: "I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the project of good Henry IV into execution, by forming a Federal Union and one Grand Republic of all its different States & Kingdom, by means of a Convention, for we have many interests to reconcile."

JURGEN HEIDEKING, Tubingen, Germany.

Hollywood Unpolluted

Regarding "Hollywood Pollution" (Letters, Sept. 22):

If Jebb Caroleo doesn't like violence and sex in his motion pictures, there are certainly a lot of films out there for him ("Howard's End," "My Girl," "Enchanted April," among others). But as for Mr. Bush "addressing the trash that is coming out of the American entertainment industry," please, no censorship. That would only lead to other nasty little things.

PETER ADAMS, Paris.

Mr. Quayle, I Need Your Advice

By Paulette Mason

NEW YORK—I need some advice. I'm pregnant—15 weeks pregnant. And I'm not married. Please don't think that I do not believe in family values. I do. I am not promiscuous; it's just that I was lonely and I liked this man a lot. We used birth control but it failed. I did not know I was pregnant because I did not have the usual symptoms. Everything a woman expects to have happen on a monthly basis continued to

happen. I never learned this was possible in high school hygiene; we didn't have sex education, just the seven food groups. The man I got pregnant by does not want to have anything to do with me or the child. I want to have the baby; I'm 38 and I am running out of time.

I have been thinking about how and when and whether I could have a child for a few years. I agree with Marilyn Quayle; for a woman like me it is an essential part of my nature to make a home with a man and raise a child. The father of my baby also believes in family values. That is why he wants me to get an abortion. He feels children should be raised in a two-parent home and since he has no intention of being that other parent, it would be

unfair to the child to raise it alone. He is an active Democrat, but he does not think the TV character Murphy Brown is a good role model. "You're not Murphy Brown," he said to me. "You're not a rich independent yuppie who can afford to scoff at convention and go it alone. You've been reading too many women's magazines loaded with feminist junk. You barely make a living. How can you support and nurture a child? You don't even have a steady job." (I work free-lance.)

"I bet you don't even have health insurance," he said. As a matter of fact, I don't have health insurance. I turned out that no one would insure me; my pregnancy was considered a previous condition. Then I looked into Medicaid and city-health clinics.

The social worker I talked to said I made too much money to qualify. I called a hospital and found out that if I required a Caesarean section it would cost about \$12,000. I did not have that much in the bank. If the baby were born prematurely it would cost about \$1,000 a day to keep her alive in the hospital nursery. If something was wrong with the baby I would be in debt to the hospital for the rest of my life. But I did not want to let money be the critical factor in this decision.

Finally, I was able to find one insurance company that would insure me and the baby for possible complications. "Boy, am I glad I found you guys," I told the agent. He agreed I was lucky; his company was the only one he knew of that would insure pregnant women.

I thought maybe I could go on welfare so that I could stay at home during those all-important first two years. But when I looked into welfare, it turned out that even with food stamps I would not be able to live on it.

The social worker I spoke to said that most women on welfare have some income off the books and live with family members. My parents live on Social Security and small pensions. My brother is unemployed. He says that since the recession it has been hard to find work.

I made up a budget. After I factored in health insurance for me and the baby (\$4,000) and child care help (\$300 a week for full-time baby-sitting), I was thousands of dollars short.

I looked into child support. The man I got pregnant by lives out of state. The lawyers and court officials I spoke to said that it could take two years for me to get a court order. I was at wit's end.

Then I got a brainstorm. I called the Catholic church. I figured it was against abortions and so was I. I asked the woman who answered the phone, Can you help me keep my baby?

a child to death. I mentioned this to the social worker. She said: "We're very careful. All our families are fingerprinted and their records checked."

Things seemed so hopeless by then. I went to a doctor who did second-trimester abortions, which are a good deal more complicated than first-trimester abortions. In the second trimester the fetus is sufficiently large so that it has to be dismembered to be removed. When I heard the word dismember, I started to cry—for myself and my baby and what might have been my future.

If a surgeon is not skillful, the uterus can be perforated, leading to infection, sterility, even hysterectomy. The procedure takes two days.

On the first day the woman's cervix is dilated. I asked the doctor, "Will it hurt?" The doctor said that sometimes it doesn't hurt, but other times it hurts a lot and women leave sobbing and doubled over in pain.

"It's very traumatic to many women," he said, "because they know they've started a process that will end in termination and there's nothing that can be done to stop it once it starts."

On the second day the actual procedure is carried out. The woman undresses, puts on a paper gown, is wheeled into an operating room, her legs are put into stirrups and an anesthesiologist puts her under. When she awakes in the recovery room, her baby is gone. When the doctor explained all this, I started to cry again.

"I don't know what to do," I told the doctor. He said it was my choice. "Nobody likes to get an abortion, especially a late abortion. I've performed thousands of operations and I've never met a woman who was happy about it. Do you think you can take good care of a child? That's really the question."

This has been agonizing for me. I think about the way I want to have a baby and about paying someone to act like a mother to my child and about what I will say when my child asks why her father did not want her and about what I will feel during the 24 hours my cervix is dilating and I am waiting for the end.

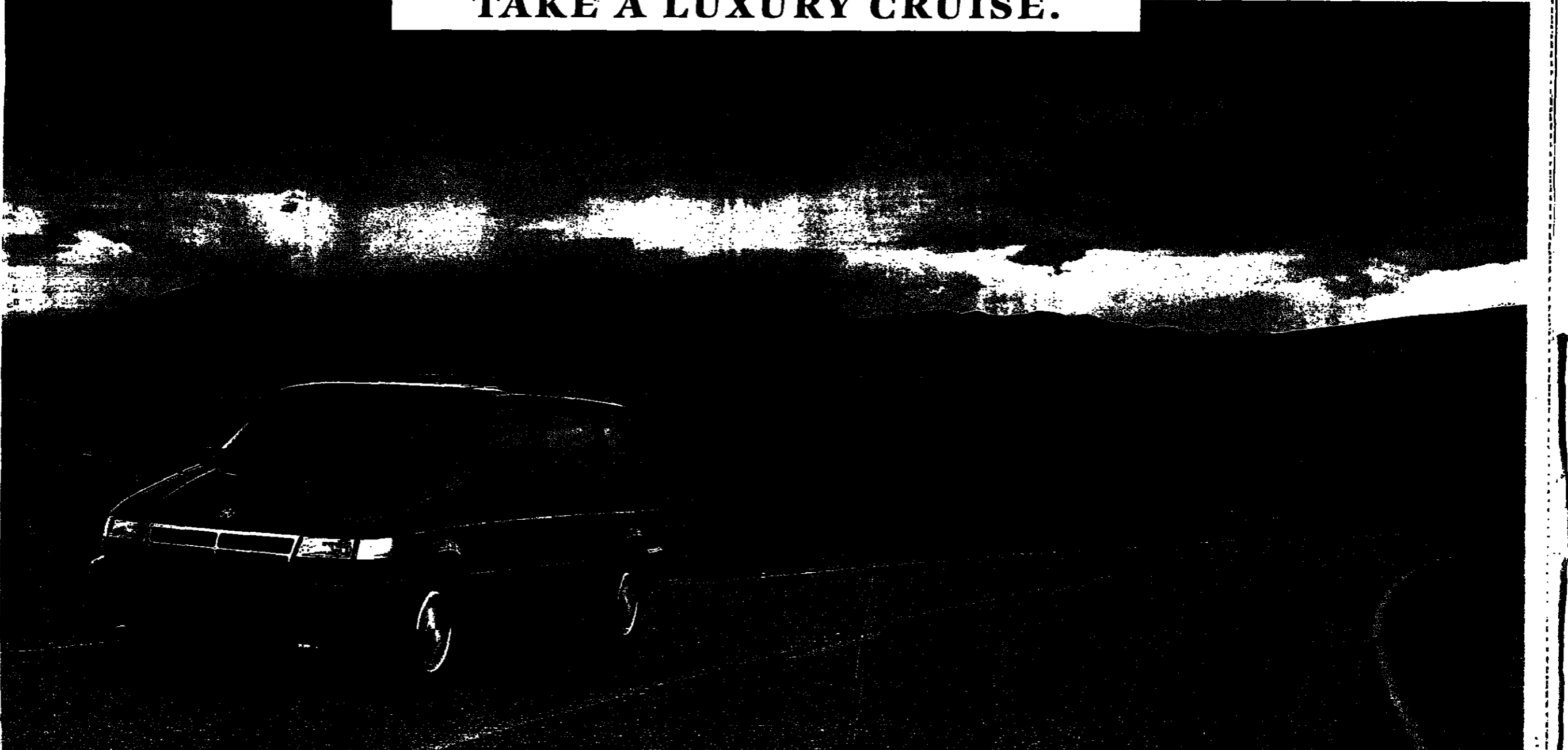
When I think about adoption I think about spending the rest of my life wondering where my baby, the baby I wanted, is, and whether she is happy and how she turned out.

And I think, What would Dan Quayle want me to do?

Paulette Mason (a pseudonym) works in the television industry. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

If any one thing characterizes modern life, it is stress. And if any one vehicle is capable of reducing stress, it is the Chrysler Voyager. It is a luxurious environment in which you can escape in comfort; for a week, a weekend or the twenty-minute drive to the office. The Voyager is extremely roomy. And provides ample seating for up to seven. With the power windows closed and the AM/FM cassette pushing music through your full-range speakers, you are free from the noisy chaos around you. But while you escape discomfort, you do not escape notice. Because the Voyager is

TO RELIEVE STRESS, TAKE A LUXURY CRUISE.



unique: a vehicle of amazing capacity but with the handling manners of a small sedan. Independent front suspension allows you to feel the road without feeling too much of it. And the front-wheel drive is combined with power disc brakes for precision control. In typically American fashion, the Voyager's love of freedom is equaled only by its love of power. The standard 3.3 V6 is designed to tame the most mountainous of Europe's and America's wide-open spaces with ease. And the optional new 2.5 turbo diesel couples a strong 254 N·m of torque with a small appetite for fuel. With its unique combination of luxury, handling and power, the Chrysler Voyager is ideally positioned to free you from the stress of modern living. Think about it. Maybe your next car shouldn't be a car.



A Weakened Major Has Tory Skeptics to Win Over on Treaty

By William Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major opens up a new political campaign Tuesday, struggling to regain the confidence of party faithful bitterly divided over his handling of European and economic policy.

continuing rebellion among a small but noisy core of skeptics within his own party, who will use the conference this week to demonstrate their opposition to Britain surrendering any control of its political or economic sovereignty to the European Community.

Inspired by Lady Thatcher, the former prime minister who herself was ousted because of her outspoken opposition to European union, the skeptics say they are determined to force Mr. Major to abandon the Treaty on European Union when it comes before Parliament in the next few months. A survey in The Times of London on Monday showed that more than two-thirds of Britons opposed the treaty.

Last week, following growing pressure from Germany and France, Mr. Major staked his political future on the success of the treaty. He intends to push for certain additions to the treaty at a Commu-

nity summit meeting to be held Oct. 16 in Birmingham. The additions would affirm the political authority of national governments within the Community, and Mr. Major said he was determined to see the treaty ratified during the next Parliament, which begins later this month.

To that end, his aides are warning rebels within Conservative ranks that to defeat the treaty could bring down the government, because it might be seen as a vote of no confidence in the prime minister's leadership.

Tony Marlow, one of the party's legion of hard-core skeptics on Europe, rejected those warnings and told Mr. Major that he would be making "a catastrophic error" by trying to force through the accord. Already 70 of the 336 Conservative members of Parliament have vowed to oppose the treaty.

Mr. Major's political standing has become a casualty of growing doubts in recent months across

Europe over the treaty, which the Prime Minister and other European leaders agreed to late last year in the Dutch city of Maastricht.

Last week, at the Labor Party annual conference, Labor's new leadership used the prime minister's growing problems to rally their own membership. The party is still smarting from its defeat last April, despite running against a government saddled with the worst economic recession since the 1930s.

Among other things, John Smith, the Scottish lawyer who took over the party's reins last summer, moved quickly to stamp out a rebellion over the Maastricht treaty among his own members, some of whom say they are also opposed to its ratification.

But Mr. Smith's determination to make Labor a pro-European voice, in contrast to the ambivalent Tories, may also aid the prime minister. Unless he changes his mind or tactics, Mr. Smith intends for Labor to vote to ratify the treaty in Parliament.

2 Russian Jets Down Georgian Helicopter, Heating Up Conflict

The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia — Russian jets shot down a Georgian military helicopter Monday in the separatist region of Abkhazia, killing two crewmen, the government said.

The increasing tensions between Georgia and Russia over the Abkhazian conflict brought the two countries closer to open battle, potentially one of the most dangerous confrontations since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, was quoted by the governing State Council's press center as saying, "Somebody wants very much to see a war between Russia and Georgia. In essence, such a war is already under way."

Mr. Shevardnadze also sought to blame the increasing tension between Russia and Georgia on hard-line elements in the Russian legislature and army, in an obvious effort to show that President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia was not at fault.

The Georgian helicopter was shot down by two Russian jets near the city of Gagra in the Western Abkhazian region of Georgia, the press center said. Georgian troops were driven from Gagra on Friday by Abkhazian separatists, who scored their first big military victory since Tbilisi sent forces into the region six weeks ago.

A Georgian leader, meanwhile, gave Russian troops 10 days to leave the country.

A State Council member.

Dzhaba Ioseliani, said that any Russian soldiers remaining in Georgia after Oct. 15 will be ordered to leave.

If they refuse, "we'll try to do it by force," said Mr. Ioseliani, one of four members of the State Council's presidium.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Ioseliani's ultimatum would be supported by the other three members of the State Council's presidium, which includes Mr. Shevardnadze.

The State Council on Saturday decided to transfer military equipment belonging to the former Soviet Army to Georgia's jurisdiction, a move that the Russian defense minister, Pavel Grachev, called a "flagrant breach of earlier accords."

Mr. Grachev predicted the decision could provoke fighting between Georgian and Russian forces and asked Mr. Shevardnadze to cancel the order and open talks with Moscow on the status of Russian troops in Georgia.

On Sept. 3, Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Shevardnadze and Abkhazian leaders reached an agreement in Moscow that called for a cease-fire, the mutual withdrawal of Georgian troops and the withdrawal of Russian units from the Caucasus Mountains region of southern Russia who were fighting alongside the Abkhazians. Fighting has continued despite the accord.

Wary Ministers Prepare Plan to Curb EC Powers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — European Community foreign ministers have laid the groundwork for a common vision to improve the legislative clout of member states at the expense of the EC institutions, officials said.

The ministers, preparing the Oct. 16 emergency meeting of EC heads of state in Birmingham, England, said they were responding to warnings from reluctant voters in France and Denmark, who are fearful of centralized EC decision-making.

"The Community should work to reassure the citizens," said the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who presided at the meeting. But officials said next week's summit meeting would not produce decisions on these issues, leaving them to the year-end summit meeting in Edinburgh on Dec. 11-12.

"Out of Birmingham, Mr. Hurd said, "I hope we can make a big step forward if we can show that the Community is not just a mechanism for interfering unnecessarily in people's lives."

The ministers had been expected to take a first step to reassure citizens on that issue Monday by approving a measure to increase the voice of member states in the EC's complex decision-making process. However, decisions were put off as the ministers bickered over procedural steps on how to mold the principle into legal, technical texts.

"It is really tough to find criteria and procedures for subsidiarity," said a German official, who asked not to be identified. Subsidiarity is EC jargon for tackling legislation at the national level unless it is better handled by the Community. The principle is seen as key to

clipping the wings of the EC's centralized institutions, especially the EC Commission. The EC's executive issues rules and regulations to members on everything from food standards to working conditions.

In a letter to Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, Prime Minister John Major, who called the Birmingham meeting, said he wanted the heads of state to agree on "greater consultations by the commission before new legislative proposals come forward."

In the letter, Mr. Major also said that he would not invite finance ministers to Birmingham to avoid creating further instability in the foreign-exchange markets.

Mr. Major said public concern over the Maastricht treaty in some cases reflected misunderstanding of what the treaty was about.

But to address the controversy in Britain and elsewhere, he said the declaration at Birmingham should cover the following points:

- Greater openness in Community business.
- More consultation by the EC Commission before making proposals for legislation.
- Steps to remove fear of the loss of national identity by making a reality of the concept of subsidiarity, which means taking EC action only when a problem could not be tackled better or as well by national governments.

- Greater involvement by national parliaments at an early stage in Community decision-making.
- Increasing the appeal of the Maastricht treaty by showing how it benefits citizens: by greater freedom of movement, for example, consular protection, educational exchanges and an improved environment.

(AP, Reuters)



Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain, right, in Luxembourg on Monday, with, from left, two foreign ministers from Eastern Europe, Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary and Krzysztof Skubiszewski of Poland. The EC ministers refused to set a timetable for the two formerly Communist states, and Czechoslovakia, to join the Community, nor would the ministers promise new trade concessions.

For Australians, No More 'Gongs' From Queen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Two centuries of imperial tradition formally ceased Monday when Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Paul Keating agreed to end knighthoods and other royal honors for Australians.

For generations, federal and state governments in Australia have recommended to British monarchs that they bestow titles as well as a range of orders and medals on selected citizens.

Politicians, business people, bureaucrats, sports champions, military officers, specialists in many fields, charity workers and entertainers

were recipients of imperial honors, known colloquially as "gongs."

But the Australian Labor Party disapproved of the practice and refused to take part whenever it was in power.

And Mr. Keating's office announced Monday that the federal and state governments would no longer recommend citizens for imperial honors, leaving only the Australian honors system as a way of recognizing outstanding contributors to society.

The arrangement formalizes changes introduced by the Labor government of Gough

Whitlam in 1975 when it established the Order of Australia as an alternative to honors from the former colonial ruler.

Most state governments have since adhered to the Australian system, although administrations in Queensland and Tasmania continued to recommend Australians for knighthoods.

The only way for an Australian to be knighted now is if the queen decides to make an award within her own personal order — an honor that is also available to non-Commonwealth citizens.

(AP, Reuters)

Neo-Nazi Riposte to Bonn: Assaults in Several Cities

Reuters

DRESDEN — German rightist youths attacked three hotels for foreign asylum-seekers and beat up customers at a street stall, the police said Monday.

The violence occurred the day after Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters announced that he would convene a meeting of his 16 state counterparts this week to discuss government plans for a crackdown on neo-Nazi gangs.

A police spokesman said the most violent incident occurred on Sunday night when 30 skinheads, cheered on by local residents, attacked a hostel in Eilenburg in the eastern state of Saxony.

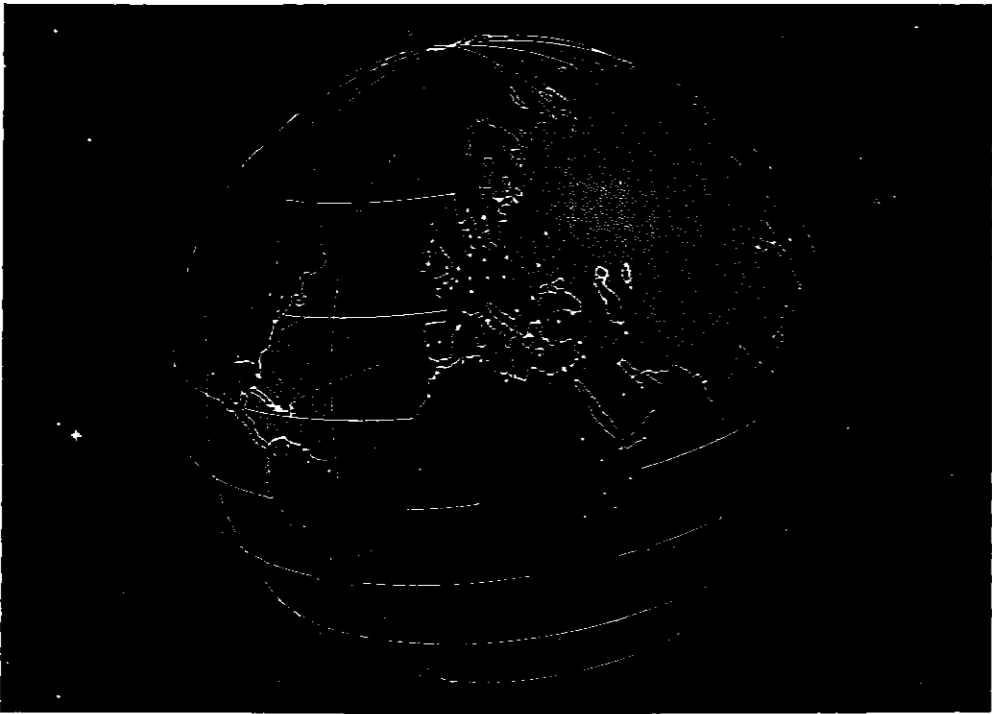
About 50 hostel residents defended themselves with iron bars and clubs and injured 10 skinheads, the spokesman said.

In another incident on Sunday, foreigners were assaulted in a hostel in the village of Keex in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern state, the police said.

The police were unable to catch attackers who threw a gasoline bomb into a hostel in Mitteldorf in Saxony. No one was injured in the attack.

About 15 youths assaulted customers at a roadside food stall in the eastern city of Magdeburg, 130 kilometers (80 miles) southwest of Berlin. Two customers were injured and the stall was vandalized before the attackers fled.

ASK US TO GO FURTHER YET STILL BE CLOSE AT HAND.



THE WORLD BY AIR FRANCE IN 165 DESTINATIONS.

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BOUR SIGELLA CHAZAL & GOURNARD



RITES FOR MISSILE VICTIM — Relatives mourning on Monday in Golcuk, Turkey, beside the coffin of one of five sailors killed by a missile accidentally fired last week from the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga. Turkish Navy officers tried to console them.

U.S. AIDS Research Focuses on Children

Diversion of Funds From Studies on Adults Is Challenged

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the insistence of Congress and over the objections of many researchers, the National Institutes of Health are diverting millions of dollars from research on adult AIDS patients toward studies on children.

As a result, pediatric AIDS now consumes nearly 40 percent of the federal budget for testing new AIDS drugs, despite the fact that fewer than 2 percent of the country's 230,000 AIDS patients are children.

Spending by the National Institutes of Health on new AIDS drugs for children is now 34 times higher per patient than that for adults; to fund the increase, the budgets of medical centers treating adults have been sharply cut.

The shift in resources represents the new political clout of the pediatric AIDS lobby, officials said, as well as Congress's far greater enthusiasm for research to benefit children as opposed to the drug users and gay men who make up the bulk of the AIDS population.

But the diversion of funds, which was mandated by Congress two years ago, has drawn sharp criticism from many AIDS researchers and federal health officials. The way in which AIDS strikes adults and children, they say, is so different that new drugs have to be separately tested in each population, and taking money out of adult programs to fund children's programs only sets back attempts to find successful new therapies for the vast majority of AIDS patients.

"I have nothing against doing research on AIDS in young people," said Douglas Richman, an AIDS researcher at the University of California at San Diego. "But what I don't like is that the adult programs have been attacked in order to find the money for it."

He added: "That is a cheap political trick. And Congress doesn't deserve credit for compassion or sympathy for pediatric AIDS by doing it."

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, head of the National Institutes of Health's AIDS research effort, said: "Pediatric research is important. But I think the balance of our spending on it is disproportional. You just have to look at the numbers."

The dispute follows several years of highly successful lobbying by Elizabeth Glaser, co-founder of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Mrs. Glaser, who was infected by the AIDS virus during a blood transfusion and subsequently infected two of her children, persuaded Congress to stipulate in the 1991 appropriations bill for the health institutes that an extra \$22 million exclusively for pediatric research be added to the budget of the AIDS clinical trials program.

She said she thought the funding would be added to the overall budget of the institutes. "I have never gone and said anything but that this has to be new money," she said. "You cannot take money away from these programs because they don't have enough."

But that is exactly what happened. When the 1991 budget for the institutes was drawn up, the agency was given only \$11 million extra to pay for the mandated new program. Dr. Fauci, who protested the action, says he was left with no alternative except to take money out of the budgets of the researchers testing drugs on adults.

"I think that Congress felt that kids were much more politically palatable than other AIDS patients," said Peter Arno, a health-care economist at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx. He said Congress had accepted the notion of "kids as innocent victims," as opposed to those who had acquired the virus "because of self-imposed behavior."

At issue is not that the extra money steered into pediatric research is being used.

Because children move from HIV infection to AIDS much more quickly than adults, for example, it is easier and more efficient to study some kinds of treatment in children.

Mrs. Glaser, in fact, argues that the needs of children with AIDS were neglected for so long that the extra money now is more than justified.

But for many researchers, the question is simply one of balance. There are fewer than 4,000 children in the United States with AIDS, and to conduct a major study of a new drug's effectiveness requires at least 2,000 people. That means there is a practical limit to the amount of research that can be done.

Reports Fault the Police for Deaths in Brazilian Prison Riot

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

SAO PAULO — After the first visiting day since the worst prison violence in Brazil's history, human rights advocates, religious workers and relatives of inmates related accounts of executions by military policemen and of mutilations by police attack dogs.

With cleanup operations still going on, officials were continuing to deny reporters access to the House of Detention, the largest prison in Latin America. The officials said 111 prisoners died in the violence.

But those who visited the five-story wing on Sunday, where an inmate uprising and police attack took place last week, offered estimates of prisoners killed ranging from 200 to 400. Brazil's worst previous incident of prison violence claimed 32 lives at an adjoining penitentiary in São Paulo in 1987.

"My brother said that prisoners were lying naked on the floor when policemen shot them in the back of the head," Rogério Wagner Gomes Barros said after visiting the wing. "He said one man hid under a cell bunk and a policeman just poked his shotgun under the bed and blew him away."

A human rights worker who toured the prison said he had interviewed at least 100 prisoners and concluded that the official figure of 111 dead was "very conservative."

"There were deliberate and systematic executions," said Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the local coordinator for Americas Watch, a division of the New York-based Human Rights Watch. "The police went up shooting. They shot three in one cell, seven in another cell."

"They liquidated the wounded and shot several prisoners who were forced to carry bodies," he said, adding that hundreds of prisoners appeared to have been injured. Officials said that 35 inmates had sustained nonfatal wounds.

In an impromptu news conference, Hermes Cruz, a military police colonel, dismissed atrocity reports as "fantasies."

He said that during the operation the police had confiscated 13 pistols, 23 metal clubs and 165 knives. He said that a police inquiry would determine how many prisoners had been killed by the police and how many by fellow inmates. Nine of the 32 wounded policemen were injured by gunfire, he said.

Officials said the violence began Friday when a fight between two prisoners became a riot that they said forced inmates to cancel plans for a mass escape on Saturday. Police reinforcements were sent in when guards were unable to contain the violence. Thirty-two police officers were wounded, but none were killed, officials said.

Maria do Rosario Memeh, a sectarian lay worker who visited the prison, said that as of Sunday morning bodies were still piled on the third floor, part of a death toll she estimated at 300.

Independent efforts to determine the total were hindered because prison officials shipped truckloads of bodies to different morgues around South America's largest city.

"According to the prisoners, the police came in shooting," Miss Memeh said in front of the prison complex, which houses 7,300 men. "The men who cried out that they were wounded were given a coup de grace." She said police dogs had savagely attacked several inmates.

With prison officials unwilling to issue a list of the dead and wounded, surviving prisoners have resorted to signaling their names with white towels to relatives gathered on the street.

The affected wing held 2,076 prisoners, largely first-time offenders and men awaiting trial on lesser charges, like theft.

Two nuns who perform prison pastoral work said that on Saturday morning they had counted 13 bodies of prisoners who had been shot with their hands tied behind their backs.

"There wasn't a gang war, but a massacre," one nun, Maria Isabel de Oliveira, said, contradicting the official version of events. "The prisoners said they saw the lights go out and machine guns firing in all directions without stopping."

Mexico, in Policy Shift, Talks With Castro Foes

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In an extraordinary departure from Mexico's tradition of political support for Cuba, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has met privately with two of the Communist government's most prominent opponents in exile.

A Mexican official and foreign diplomats linked the meetings to efforts by the Salinas administration to win the support of Cuban-American leaders for the North American Free Trade Agreement, which Mexico has negotiated with Canada and the United States.

But senior Mexican officials who confirmed Mr. Salinas's separate sessions in Mexico City with Jorge Mas Canosa, president of the conservative Cuban American National Foundation, and Carlos Alberto Montaner, head of the smaller and somewhat more middle-road Cuban Democratic Platform, said they were also intended as a signal of Mexican support for broad political changes on the island.

"What happens in Cuba is the responsibility of the Cubans," a senior Mexican official said, echoing the country's longtime principle of noninterference.

Mr. Salinas met with Mr. Mas Canosa on Aug. 4 and with Mr. Montaner on Sept. 13.

Mr. Mas Canosa, perhaps the adversary most hated by President Fidel Castro, did not return calls to his construction company in Miami. Mr. Montaner could not be reached.

The widening of differences between Mexico and Cuba comes at a bad time for Cuba, analysts said. Having lost nearly all the trade and economic support it once received from countries of the former Soviet bloc, Cuba has worked vigorously over the last two years to strengthen its economic and political ties in Latin America.

With the House of Representatives' recent approval of a bill to strengthen the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba, many analysts had expected Mexico's role as a channel for foreign investment and trade to increase.

While Mexico still buys only a tiny fraction of Cuba's exports, the value of Mexican imports jumped from \$7.5 million in 1985 to \$48.9 million in 1990, according to figures of the Mexican Central Bank. Mexican exports to Cuba have fallen from \$118.9 million to \$100.1 million over the same period.

Savimbi's Supporters Pin Hopes on a Second Round of Voting in Angola

The Associated Press

LUANDA, Angola — As the vote tally rose on Monday for the former guerrilla chief Jonas Savimbi, his supporters were asserting that he would force a second-round runoff against President José Eduardo dos Santos, his former foe in a 16-year civil war, in Angola's first free elections.

Mr. dos Santos led with 51.5 percent against 38.7 percent for Mr. Savimbi with votes counted from 83 percent of polling stations. The elections were held last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Remaining votes were shared between nine other candidates.

Mr. Savimbi trailed by 2-to-1 on Saturday, but his vote has surged with late results coming in from his UNITA movement's strongholds in the densely populated central highlands.

If Mr. dos Santos's vote falls below 50 percent he will be forced to a second-round face-off against Mr. Savimbi next month.

The elections result from peace accords signed in May 1991 to end the civil war, which flared into an international conflict involving Cuban and South African combat troops.

In the parliamentary voting, Mr. dos Santos' formerly Marxist MPLA party had 55.6 percent to 32.8 for UNITA.

The figures appeared to guarantee a majority in the new 220-seat parliament for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA, which now proclaims its conversion to democracy, foreign investment and the free market.

As Angola stands on the brink of becoming the latest African nation to switch to democracy, what many citizens dread most is a return to war if the loser does not accept the results of the vote.

On Saturday, Mr. Savimbi accused the government of rigging the vote, threatened to reject the verdict of international observers and warned of a tough response from UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Jets Down Helicopter, p Conflict

Hosts to Bomb several Cities

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Style

Why Is Fashion Looking Back?

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The crowd was wild, the music was pulsating, the groups were hyper-ventilating, the photographers were rampant. Then into the fashion show, flanked by brusier bodyguards, walked pin-sized Madonna — her infamous breasts and worked-out body drowned in a brown pin-striped pantsuit.

It was a moment of supreme anticlimax. And somehow the hype, the sexual innuendo, the pointless celebrity appearance and the brouhaha surrounding Madonna's arrival at

MILAN FASHION

the Dolce & Gabbana show seemed to symbolize everything that is going wrong on the international fashion stage. All the show biz can't conceal the fact that the same old product is being repackaged or recycled ad nauseam.

The Milan shows have kicked off the fashion season for next spring and summer with the unoriginal idea that hippie days are here again. Italian designers are offering yet another revisionist view of the summer of love circa 1972 — all drooping hair, hats and helmets.

The ideas — such as they are — coming out of these early shows, are wide pants, often split open at the sides, long tailored jackets, and those dusty bruised plum colors (faded of the 1970s).

Fashion has been taking the Woodstock trail for the past three years. Since Madonna already appears on the pages of this month's American Vogue in assorted hippie gear, she seems an unlikely customer for Dolce & Gabbana's flower power frolics. Although, if you stripped off the hippie medallions (wedgie platform shoes, Marianne Faithfull makeup and swathes of

love beads) designers Stefano Gabbana and Domenico Dolce sent out some excellent clothes. They focused almost exclusively on pantsuits, cut with a curvy Carnaby Street silhouette, and with either slim pants or bell-bottom flares — the hot story in Milan since Gianni Versace resuscitated them in his July couture.

Dolce & Gabbana's strength was in the fabulous fabrics — patchworks, brocades or embroidery lighting up pin-striped suiting — which made the pantsuits upscale. Other themes were only tentatively explored. But there was a revival of the dress — soft, sensuous, mid-calf length — fluttered out in gauzy fabrics or in fresh brocade anglaise and tablecloth lace.

Otherwise the hemline issue was sidestepped by the pants. And even the sun-drenched sexuality with which Dolce & Gabbana made their name was reduced to a few bra tops. And as Madonna proved when she stripped at a Gaultier show in Los Angeles last month, even she has given up on bras.

WHY are designers looking back, instead of forward to the new millennium? Moschino, who trades in fashion irony, summed up the hippie era with his daff-daisy suit: The petals of the flower that symbolized the 1960s were cut as the collar of a tailored yellow pantsuit with stem-green narrow pants. The collection, presented in the showroom, was all like that: spirited ideas crafted onto serious clothes. So a sleek, sheet-white dress would have a splatter pattern and the words "Cavair stains," or a goose-patched skirt would be labeled "Silly Goose." An impeccably tailored suit, skirt just over the knee, was printed all over with the newspaper interviews the designer has given to the press.

Moschino's jokes are becoming a fashion cliché, yet they generally



Madonna at Dolce & Gabbana show.

raise a laugh rather than a groan. And the saving grace of his clothes is the quality of make and finish, which prevents wacky turning into tacky. Yet here we were again with a designer tuning in to the hippies — crochet boleros, hanging fringe, granny floral prints and long floppy dresses.

And so it was at Mario Valentino, where Sgt. Pepper was on the soundtrack and on the runway were the house's fabulous leathers made into snakeskin pantsuits, bare midriff tops and hot pants — as brief shorts were called when the look was cool 25 years ago. If you have to have the 1970s, Gianni Versace's Istante line — shown in a still life presentation at Milan's Fiera — did it well. The brightly colored bell-bottom jeans stretched snugly over the hips.

Byblos also made a spirited showing, although the collection just touched base with trends rather than creating them. The hippie look was relatively subtle, with mirror-embroidered medallions on serious tailored jackets and those open-side wide pants coming out under tunics, which is a definite look. Perhaps because designers Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver are British, their long dresses in dusty rusty colors, inspired by the Biba boutique in the swinging London era, had some conviction. And compared to some recent collections, the Byblos had a solid base of tailoring. The company's owner, Donatella Girombelli, said Monday that in the re-structuring of her business after the departure of her brother-in-law Sergio, Byblos would now be brought under the umbrella of Geuny.

Gianfranco Ferré was the big-name designer of the early shows. He didn't look back. Instead he blew off an African wind and tried so hard to be creative that the result was weird. The show's clothes were often incomprehensible for normal life — unless you are prepared to melt on the beach next summer in a hot, chocolate leather swimsuit. Ferré has a thing about leather, slip-

ping satellite-dish breastplates under his streamline pantsuits — now wide-legged — or sending out appliques of mock crocodile on inoffensive tunic dresses.

The jungle theme produced a striking opening of leaf-printed gauzy shirts with a battalion of models marching down the runway together. The presentation, the drum-beat music and the subtle color palette of bark and tobacco brown should have sent pulses racing. Instead the show was rigid and cerebral.

Ferré makes spare architectural clothes. But he made no effort to build his spare, architectural silhouette. He just grafted on a flying buttress of fabric and piled on African accessories, with just one striking passage of black and white tribal prints on swimwear and knits. There was surely some Green is Good fashion message. Ferré has in the past used his beloved India as a deep inspiration for his work. This out-of-Africa show was as hollow as a totem drum.

VALENTINO'S secondary Oliver line was a re-run of an old Doris Day movie, all pretty miss dresses with mid-calf skirts ballooning over stiff petticoats and cartwheel hats. Other not-so-1950s themes were pirate prints (worn with a matching eyepatch), three-tier Mexican skirts and a serpent strap snaking round the neck of a dress — an idea picked up from Valentino's couture show. It was still as corny as Kansas in August.

The rest of Milan is a material world. The fabric house of Etro did nice things with its sumptuous printed silk — making it into long pleated skirts, scarf-prim pants with a border pattern at the ankles, sack bags, sash belts and the inevitable shirts. Callaghan was a hybrid of ethnic and space age, as moonbeam-silver ankle-length pleated skirts came out under fitted jackets. It was all evenly beautiful but nothing to do with fashion here and now.



Another revisionist view of hippie days, complete with hat and beads, from Dolce & Gabbana; African influences in swimsuit with grass fringe from Ferré, and the prissy miss swirling skirt by Valentino for his Oliver line.

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STYLE MAKERS

Fabien Baron STARTLING IMAGES New York Times Service NEW YORK — It is hard not to run into Fabien Baron around town these days. His name does not come up often; it is his work that is always in your face.

The images startle and shock and sometimes offend, but most of all they are everywhere, which is what he wants, this aggressive, burly art director with a reputation that seems longer than his 33 years. Right now, the talk is about his covers for Harper's Bazaar, which ride around on the side of every other New York City bus.

Baron would have you believe that it is not such a big deal selling clothes with sexually explicit black-and-white photographs: it is an advertising tradition; Bruce Weber has been doing it for years.

When, a couple of years ago, he mixed glamour and transsexualism for Kiki, some people were repelled. "There's a little prude here," he concludes. His English is voluble, expansive, but not always precise.

BAZAAR

Baron quit school in Paris when he was 17 to work in graphic design studios, first carrying coffee and then, because he was so fast, earning a reputation as a paste-up machine. At 23 he left Paris with \$300 in his pocket and came to New York, where he first worked for Self magazine and GQ.

In 1986, when Betsy Carter was starting New York Woman magazine, she heard about a young Frenchman who was doing great things at GQ. One look and she was sold. Baron designed the magazine's logo in a couple of hours and created a distinct look for the magazine with its first few issues.

Unfortunately it was not the look that Carter had in mind. He used stark white pages, strong graphics and cool type as he tried to push the magazine to a diamond-sharp point of clarity and sophistication; the editors wanted warm and cozy. Epic battles ensued; he left after a year.

"They were kind of too corporate in their thinking," he recalled. "Mainstream, you know." But he added, "It was maybe too young." The attention generated by his work for the magazine followed the young designer as he ventured into



advertising, collaborating with Meisel and others on a distinctive advertising campaign for Barney's New York. Baron used Meisel's black-and-white photos with brief typography in a dark color scheme, featuring what in the design world has become his trademark: 100 percent cyan plus 60 percent black.

In 1988, he moved to Milano to redesign Italian Vogue. There he fell in love with a Vogue editor, Sciascia Gambaccini. He soon was divorced from his wife, Heidi, who was living in New York with their infant son.

He and Gambaccini are now married, and she is the senior fashion editor at Harper's Bazaar and his partner in the design firm Baron & Baron.

At Italian Vogue, Baron made his mark by running a single provocative photograph on a full page opposite a page with a single word.

Or perhaps two. Thus began the joke, which Baron's assistants still repeat, that the art director's idea magazine would have 12 words or less.

Not true, he insisted. "I like strong words," he said.

Claire McHugh

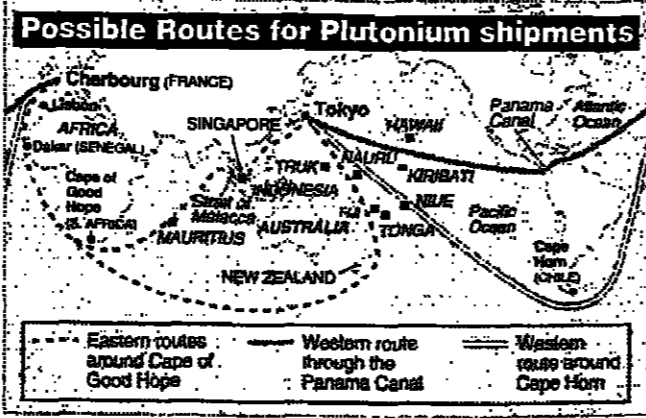
Crossword puzzle grid with clues: ACROSS 1 'Thanks —', 2 Actor Tom's vacation?, 3 Data-converting device, etc.

كندا من الاصل

TOXIC: Nauru Leads Protests Against Japanese Shipment of Plutonium **NUMBERS: Figures Show a Bush Victory 'Possible but Not Probable'**

(Continued from page 1)
 where it will pick up the plutonium. The date of its departure from France has not been announced.
 The Japanese freighter will make no scheduled ports of call when it returns from France. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo on Monday, quoting Japan's chief government spokesman.
 Japan has little choice but to go ahead with the shipments. For years, it has been shipping the waste from its nuclear plants to France and Britain for reprocessing, and those countries have said they will not become permanent storage sites for the material.
 After developing a security plan with the Pentagon — the United States has approval rights over the shipment because it originally sold the nuclear fuel to Japan — Tokyo has refused to tell its neighbors what countries' territories the ship will pass through in its long voyage across the Atlantic and Pacific.
 No matter which way it traverses the globe on a journey of roughly 24,000 kilometers (15,000 miles), the ship seems virtually certain to cut through the heart of the South Pacific, a region used for decades as an atomic testing ground for the United States and France, a dump for radioactive wastes and, recently, a destruction site for chemical weapons.
 "The pattern is this," Mr. Dowiyogo said. "Other countries, larger and more powerful than us, impose upon the Pacific peoples the unwanted costs of their technologies, while they extract all of the benefits."
 The president, who was not invited by the Tokyo government, spoke at a conference of opponents of the plan that Japanese officials declined to attend.
 The shipments — several a year are planned — will be the first step

in a Japanese plan for energy independence that has been in the works for two decades.
 The idea is to create a self-sustaining source of nuclear power by reprocessing nuclear wastes from Japanese power plants and using the resulting plutonium as new fuel in special "breeder reactors" — which make more plutonium — and specially converted conventional reactors.
 Eventually, Japan will reprocess the fuel on its own soil, but for the next 15 to 20 years it plans to depend heavily on reprocessing plants in England and France.
 But the plan, which was considered visionary in the 1970s, has become the subject of heated debate in the 1990s. With dismantling of huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons, there is already a world oversupply of plutonium.
 Moreover, the project now seems wildly uneconomical, because ordinary nuclear fuel, made from uranium, has become far more plentiful and far less expensive than anyone anticipated two decades ago.
 Over the last few years, the shipments have become a magnet for Japan's tiny anti-nuclear movement, which charges that Tokyo plans to import far more plutonium than it can burn. Most of the objections, though, have come from outside of Japan.
 In July the South Pacific Forum, made up of countries throughout the region, called for the shipments to be delayed or abandoned. Further, Governor John Wallace 3d of Hawaii has said that he is "not satisfied that adequate safeguards are in place."
 Sunday, the governor of the Northern Mariana Islands, Lorenzo I. De Leon Guerrero, said the residents of the U.S. territory "do not believe Japan and the United



States have taken all reasonable safety steps," and he urged that the shipments be stopped.
 But it was Mr. Dowiyogo, with his mouse-that-roared warnings to Japan, who caught the attention of the Japanese press. Reporters jammed his news conference, and one tried to tempt him into threatening to intercept the cargo if it came too close to Nauruan waters.
 But the president deflected the question, with an aside noting later that, like Japan, Nauru likes to say that it holds no offensive military capability.
 "As far as Nauru and Japan are

concerned, our relations have been very friendly," Mr. Dowiyogo said. Things were not always so good between the two countries. In World War II, Japan invaded Nauru and sent more than a thousand of its people to be slave workers on Truk Island. But perhaps because it receives no economic aid now from Japan, Nauru has felt a little easier than some of its neighbors about speaking out.
 "They say all of the risks have been taken care of," Mr. Dowiyogo said. "It's really up to whether you believe them or not. So far, we don't."

(Continued from page 1)

average Americans. And the Clinton camp plans to keep hammering Mr. Bush's economic record at every turn.
 An informal poll of Bush aides and other Republicans put Mr. Bush's chances of gaining a second four-year lease on the Oval Office in the "possible but not probable" category, phrasing that is used consistently by Republicans across a wide spectrum.
 Mr. Perot's re-entry clearly adds an unpredictable element to the chemistry of an already volatile political year, and there is no doubt that his re-entry was cheered far more by Mr. Bush's team than by the more cautious Clinton camp.
 "He's still a potential uncertainty," said a Democratic strategist. "That's why everyone's nervous."

Bush advisers also argue that the compressed debate schedule, calling for three presidential debates over nine days, with a vice presidential debate in the middle, can help turn the final month of the campaign away from a referendum on the pessimistic economic times to an examination of character, leadership and the candidates' ideas.
 "We're going along in a campaign where a lot of people are paying half attention, a lot of soft voters on both sides, a lot of voters who with Perot in the race will not make up their mind until the end," a Bush adviser said. "With a fairly large number of debates in a short amount of time, people will pay attention. It's the best chance we have to get them to focus on what the differences are between President Bush and Governor Clinton."
 Then comes the tricky part, getting the final

If the Bush camp's calculations begin to work and the race tightens, the electoral maps then come into play.

From the vantage point of the Bush strategists, it would work this way: Between now and the first debate, the negative ads begin to raise doubts about Mr. Clinton among voters loosely inclined to support him. The first debate then moves some of those voters back to Mr. Bush, and by sometime in the middle of debate week, the national polls begin to narrow to, say, 5 percentage points or so.
 Then it's back to the maps.
 Between New England and the West Coast, now seen largely as Clinton territory, is what the Republican strategists hope will be Mr. Bush's America. Anchored by Texas and Florida, weighted heavily in the South and spreading to the Midwest and the Rocky Mountains, this is an America from which they say a Republican, even one as badly wounded as Mr. Bush, still can eke out the 270 electoral votes needed to bring a second term.

The Bush camp starts with 192 electoral votes that aides list as "givens" — states that the president should win, barring total disaster, because Republicans always win them, and "likeness," states that normally go Republican.
 The givens include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. The likenesses include Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota.
 Then comes the tricky part, getting the final

electoral votes by picking and choosing among the hardest states, the battlegrounds. Without being totally inclusive, here's how one scenario goes: "We can lose Georgia if we get Louisiana. We can lose Pennsylvania if we get Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio. We can lose Iowa if we get Missouri. We can lose Maine if we get Connecticut. We can lose Michigan if we get Wisconsin."

Bush aides say fitting the pieces of the puzzle together this way gets them to 270 without California, without Illinois, without Michigan, without Pennsylvania.
 The problem, as they are quick to acknowledge, is that even before they get to the hard states, Mr. Clinton is crowding them in states they once took for granted, such as South Carolina, where a poll last week showed a virtual tie, and Colorado, where a poll gave Mr. Clinton a 19-point lead even after Mr. Perot was factored into the race. Even in Republican Kansas, a poll showed Mr. Clinton with a 7-point lead in a three-way race.

For reasons of prudence and superstition, the Clinton campaign refuses to list a number of traditional Republican states in its column, even though the president is struggling to win them. They include megastates Texas and Florida, where Mr. Clinton has remained competitive far longer than either side expected.
 But from the Democrats' vantage point, Mr. Bush's task looks even more difficult than it does to the Republicans. For example, the Democrats are increasingly confident about winning Wisconsin and Michigan. They see Missouri solidly behind Mr. Clinton.

PLANE: 250 Missing in Complex

(Continued from page 1)
 gal aircraft, the police said, adding to the difficulty of counting victims.
 The police were painstakingly trying to confirm how many people were present in each apartment. Dutch television carried requests from the authorities asking for information about those thought to be missing.
 Officials say the amount of rubble means that salvage operations may go on for a number of days, with fire fighters proceeding carefully out of concern for further building collapse.
 One measure of the accident's lethality was the relatively low number of injured. The Academic Medical Center, a major hospital a few miles from the accident site, quickly cleared 160 beds after re-

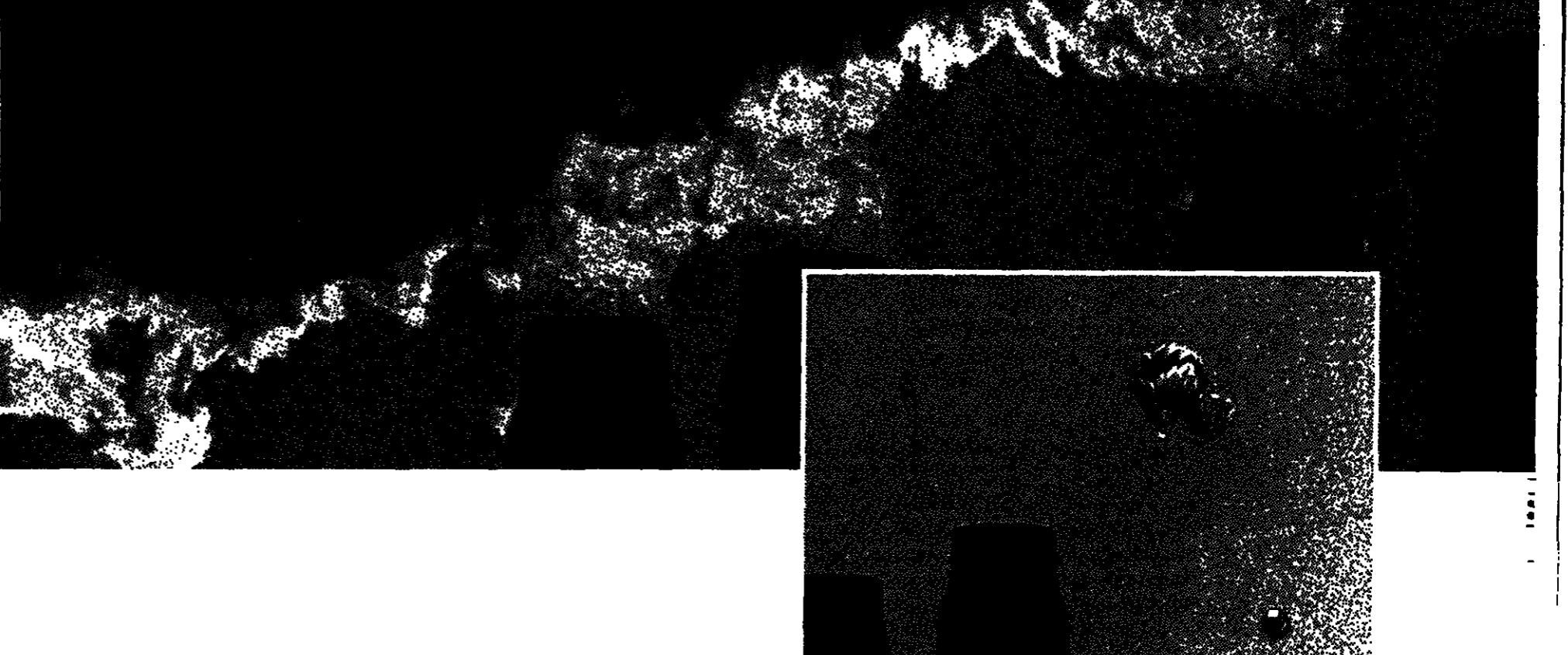
ceiving word of the crash, but it received only 27 injured patients, with another handful going to other area hospitals.
 "It was unexpectedly low," said Frank van Denbosch, a hospital spokesman. "A lot of people probably just didn't have a chance to escape."
 The jet took off from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport at 6:21 P.M. Sunday. Six minutes later, the pilot, Isaac Fuchs, sent a distress call to the tower, reporting a fire in one engine on the right wing, and shortly thereafter a fire on the second engine.
 The pilot dumped the jet's fuel into a lake and prepared for an emergency landing. But soon thereafter, he reported loss of control.

The challenge: TO KEEP POLLUTANTS FROM FOULING UP THE ATMOSPHERE AND POLLUTION CONTROLS FROM FOULING UP PERFORMANCE.

EDITORS: Native Tongue

(Continued from page 1)
 and then went on to become president of Random House. Mr. Evans reports to Alberto Vitale, who was born in Italy and raised in Egypt and who also has under him Sonny Mehta, an Indian who worked for many years in Britain and now heads Knopf.
 But British publishing is known not only for glossy, gossip magazines with beautiful pictures of aristocrats and royalty, but also for lurid tabloid journalism. Three U.S. equivalents — The Star, The National Enquirer and The Globe, all supermarket tabloids — are headed by British editors.
 "Some observers think there is a kind of high-culture, low-culture synthesis that is peculiarly British. It is the mix of soap opera reportage and investigative journalism that Anthea Disney is bringing to TV Guide and the mix of celebrity and serious journalism that became a mark of Vanity Fair under Ms. Brown.
 Graydon Carter, a Canadian who succeeded Ms. Brown at Vanity Fair, said British magazines, which have smaller circulations than their U.S. counterparts, were more conducive to experimentation.
 "You can be braver and more adventurous if the mistake may be the difference of 10,000 copies in Britain than of 300,000 here," he said.
 David Hirshey, deputy editor of Esquire, agrees.
 "We are going through a particularly cautious phase in the history of magazines," he said. "In come our British friends with their brash enthusiasm for the daring and the raucy filtered through this pristine cultivated sensibility that renders them safe for American consumption."
 In what would once have been considered an outrage, Ms. Brown is bringing over Alexander Chan-

collor, a British writer, to edit the Talk of the Town section of The New Yorker. She said she saw no problem with a foreigner's editing this quintessentially American feature.
 James Truman, the British editor in chief of Details, says the British sometimes have a sharper ear and a different eye for U.S. life that Americans simply take for granted.
 "I think I have an overheated romanticism about American things," said Mr. Truman, who has lived the United States for 11 years. "I'll sort of get excited about something, and Americans will look at me and say, 'Are you crazy? That's not exotic.'"
 But like Andrew Sullivan, British editor of The New Republic, Mr. Truman said he had come to feel more American than British.
 "I moved here when I was 22," he said, "and I felt like I had finally found home."
 Mr. Chancellor and the other British journalists hired by Ms. Brown to The New Yorker and Vanity Fair are examples of what Leslie Hinton, president of Murdoch Magazines, calls "the snowball dynamic when you get English editors who know English editors."
 The better known editors are at the top of the mastheads, but the British influence can be found throughout many magazines.
 "From the pieces Tina Brown selected at Vanity Fair, you could see clearly the British sensibility was driving the magazine," Mr. Rosenblatt said. "The English have certain historical skills, such as the skill of argument with grace. Maybe bringing in these English editors shows that we are feeling a little more comfortable with ourselves and allowing ourselves to embrace self-mockery."
 "We lost self-mockery and irony in the '60s with political seriousness and we have not gotten it back," he added. "Oddly, we have now sent abroad for them."



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FASHION: De la Renta to Move?

(Continued from page 1)
 bought back for a knockdown price by its original owner, Erich Fayer, the Canadian financier, in June 1991.
 Mr. Fayer, speaking from Balmain's Paris headquarters Monday, said that he was not in a position to discuss a new designer since the deal was not completed. Mr. Fayer said that Hervé Pierre, 27, who has designed the last three couture collections, was still with the house.
 Mr. Pierre said Monday that his contract still had three years to run.
 "For Mr. de la Renta, a Paris couture house would be the ultimate accolade in a distinguished career. What's in it for Balmain? The designer would bring the house a high profile and a slew of upscale American clients. Or, as Mr. de la Renta puts it: "I think I know and love a lot of ladies who buy couture."
 Mr. de la Renta, born in Santo Domingo, worked for Balenciaga in Spain and Lanvin in Paris before setting up his own business in New York in 1966. He made fashion history in March 1991 by being the first American designer to show on the official French calendar, a move designed to expand his operations in Europe and promote his fragrance business, owned by the French fragrance group Sanofi and worth \$120 million a year.
 Mr. de la Renta's new collection for autumn/winter will be presented in Paris on Oct. 20. If he goes to Balmain, he would almost certainly keep his own label, just as Karl Lagerfeld has while designing Chanel, and Gianfranco Ferré has at Dior.

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the staff of the NYSE. Most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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AAQ	18 1/4	+1/4
AAU	18 3/4	+1/4
AAV	18 3/4	+1/4
AAW	18 3/4	+1/4
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AAA	18 3/4	+1/4

Sluggish Demand for Steel Seen Through 1993
The previous peak was 664 million tons in 1989.
The stronger long-term forecast is due to an expected rise in Latin American and Asian consumption, Mr. Holschuh said.

Sluggish Demand for Steel Seen Through 1993

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — World demand for finished steel will remain low in 1992 and 1993 due to the sluggish global economy but will reach record levels in the year 2000, the International Iron and Steel Institute said Monday.
The institute's secretary-general, Lenhard Holschuh, said world finished steel consumption would be 623 million metric tons in 1992, unchanged from the year before, and 632 million in 1993. Global consumption will rise to 649 million tons in 1995 and 686 million in 2000, he said.

...reflecting the time required for the government's spending programs to feed through into steel demand," he said.
In the European Community, after falling by 2 million tons in 1992 to 105 million tons, steel consumption will probably only increase around 1 million tons in 1993.
"But this modest gain may not materialize after the uncertainties generated by the debate on the Maastricht Treaty and the turmoil on the currency markets," Mr. Holschuh said.
While consumption is stabilizing in Eastern Europe, he said, it is

AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	% Chg
AA	27 1/8	+1/8
AAE	18 5/8	+1/8
AAG	20 1/4	+1/4
AAJ	18 3/4	+1/4
AAM	19 1/4	+1/4
AAQ	18 1/4	+1/4
AAU	18 3/4	+1/4
AAV	18 3/4	+1/4
AAW	18 3/4	+1/4
AAZ	18 3/4	+1/4
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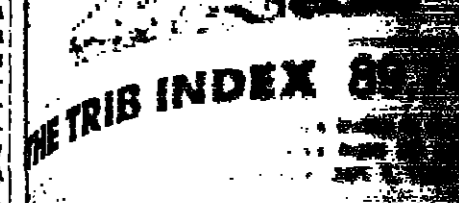
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AAA	18 3/4	+1/4



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CURRENCY

كلدا من الاصل

MARKET DIARY

Dollar Advances As Stocks Recover

Against other currencies, it ended at 119.85 yen up from 119.375. It rose to 1.2585 Swiss francs from 1.2315 and to 4.8275 French francs from 4.7700.

After the 57,000 drop in U.S. nonfarm jobs in September and other signs of weakness in the U.S. economy, many investors are sure the Fed will pare the discount rate...

By contrast, the tight monetary policy of other central banks, particularly the Bundesbank, is perceived to be a constraint on their ability to help their markets, traders said.

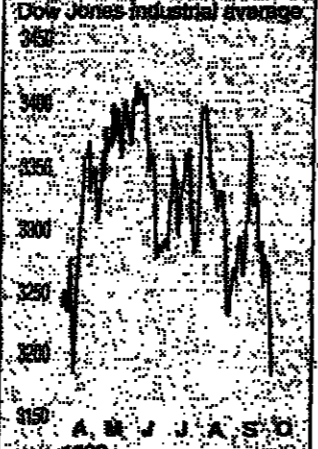
MARKETS: The Sell-Off Spreads

Street may be nearing a floor after the recent sell-off. In New York, stocks picked up some gains amid the general bloodshed as traders spotted a chance to buy at new lows.

Street may be nearing a floor after the recent sell-off. In New York, stocks picked up some gains amid the general bloodshed as traders spotted a chance to buy at new lows.

Street may be nearing a floor after the recent sell-off. In New York, stocks picked up some gains amid the general bloodshed as traders spotted a chance to buy at new lows.

The Dow



Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows include Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE most active stocks with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE daily activity with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX most active stocks with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX daily activity with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close.

NASDAQ Most Active

Table listing NASDAQ most active stocks with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ daily activity with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table listing European futures prices for various commodities like SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

Metals

Table listing metal prices for ALUMINUM, COPPER, ZINC, etc.

AMEX Stock Index

Table listing AMEX stock index data.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table listing Dow Jones bond averages for 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, etc.

Market Sales

Table listing market sales volume for NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table listing NYSE odd-lot trading data.

SAP 100 Index Options

Table listing SAP 100 index options data.

INDUSTRIALS

Table listing industrial stock prices.

Stock Indexes

Table listing various stock indices like NYSE, AMEX, etc.

Spot Commodities

Table listing spot commodity prices.

Dividends

Table listing dividend-paying stocks.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures prices for grains, oil, etc.

Grains

Table listing grain futures prices.

Oil

Table listing oil futures prices.

Cattle

Table listing cattle futures prices.

Livestock

Table listing livestock futures prices.

Food

Table listing food futures prices.

Coffee

Table listing coffee futures prices.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Citicorp President Quits

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) - Citicorp President Richard S. Braddock resigned Monday, an unexpected move by a man considered as a future chairman of the largest U.S. banking company.

SAS Joins in Bidding for Continental

HOUSTON (UPI) - Houston Air Inc. announced Monday that Scandinavian Air Systems had joined its effort to acquire Continental Airlines, which already is being sought by four other bidders.

U.S. Sales of Domestic Cars Climb

DETROIT (Bloomberg) - U.S. sales of North American-made cars rose in late September to an annual selling rate of 6.8 million, from 6.7 million in mid-September and from 6.74 million a year ago, according to a report published Monday.

Study Highlights Ford Productivity

DETROIT (AP) - Ford Motor Co. leads the U.S. Big Three carmakers in productivity at its plants while General Motors Corp. continues to trail the pack, according to a study released Monday.

Also Buys Stake in IMM of Germany

VALLEY Forge, Pennsylvania (UPI) - Alco Standard Oil said Monday it had agreed to buy a stake of 49.9 percent in IMM AG, Systems Holding GmbH, Germany's largest independent distributor of office equipment, for an undisclosed amount of cash.

For the Record

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. should pay an investor \$14 million for, among other things, surreptitiously buying and selling securities in the customer's account, according to an arbitration panel of the New York Stock Exchange.

Köhler to Leave Finance Ministry

BONN - Horst Köhler, a senior Finance Ministry official and Germany's top negotiator in meetings of the Group of Seven industrial nations, will move to private industry in June 1993, a ministry spokesman said on Monday.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table listing world stock markets for Amsterdam, Helsinki, and Johannesburg.

Market Closed

The stock market in Hong Kong was closed Monday for a holiday.

Johannesburg

Table listing Johannesburg stock market data.

London

Table listing London stock market data.

Milan

Table listing Milan stock market data.

Stockholm

Table listing Stockholm stock market data.

Paris

Table listing Paris stock market data.

Madrid

Table listing Madrid stock market data.

Singapore

Table listing Singapore stock market data.

Toronto

Table listing Toronto stock market data.

Zurich

Table listing Zurich stock market data.

To our readers in Berlin: You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication.

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Large advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured by a newspaper page image. Text includes 'U.S. / AT THE CLOSE', 'Citicorp President Quits', 'SAS Joins in Bidding for Continental', 'U.S. Sales of Domestic Cars Climb', 'Study Highlights Ford Productivity', 'Also Buys Stake in IMM of Germany', 'For the Record'.

هذا من الأصل

DNO Sets Sights on Nedlloyd

OSLO — DNO A/S, a Norwegian oil firm controlled by the investor Torstein Hagen, said Monday it was seeking to "significantly" increase its stake in Nedlloyd Group NV and was talking with institutional investors that hold roughly 50 percent of the Dutch shipping and transportation concern.

DNO currently holds 6 percent of Nedlloyd's capital. Its managing director, Tor Olav Troien, would not say how large a stake DNO sought to build, but it depended on the outcome of the talks.

"Mr. Hagen controls about one-third of the shares in DNO and has been a controversial shareholder in Nedlloyd."

News of the talks drove Nedlloyd's stock higher initially before the price was hit by the widespread sell-off on European bourses.

The chairman of Nedlloyd's shareholders committee, Petrus van der Vries, said he doubted the company faced a takeover attempt. He said he understood that Mr. Hagen's stake in Nedlloyd has fallen to 20 percent from 27 percent through dilution and some selling.

Europe's Chiller Climate for Car Sales

PARIS — West European sales of new cars, gouged by recession and tumbling consumer confidence this year, face another drop in 1993, automotive industry experts say.

Stock market analysts are scrambling to cut their estimates for 1993 sales, as automobile manufacturers prepare in Paris to show their wares at the Mondial de l'Automobile.

Renault Maintains Optimism
PARIS — Renault expects the second half of this year to be tougher than the first but the French automaker should finish 1992 with "satisfactory" results, Chairman Louis Schweitzer said Monday.

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Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices with their respective values and changes.

'Critical Mass' Needed in Foods

AMSTERDAM — Although medium-sized European food companies are holding up well against giant multinationals, they will need "critical mass" to support more advertising and research-and-development spending, Standard & Poor's Corp. said Monday.

BOOKS: Eastern German Publishers Grapple to Find Niches in Market

tomers in Eastern Europe can no longer afford. Such customers include many universities and libraries in Eastern Germany that can no longer afford to buy books that are priced "realistically," Mr. Mischke said.

four Western German investors who promised to modernize facilities and build a marketing network. Aufbau's well-stocked repository of German classics, including titles by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Martin Luther, and by well-known modern authors such as Christa Wolf, enjoys considerable sympathy in Western German bookstores, where two-thirds of its books are now sold.

Aufbau has fallen to 150 from 250 before the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the average size of an edition has settled to between 3,000 and 5,000. The publisher's payroll has been slashed to 45 from 180.

to our readers in Warsaw
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Very briefly:

- Robert Bosch GmbH said it had agreed to form a 50-50 joint venture with Emerson Electric Co.
BMW's Kontron Elektronik GmbH said it would cut 400 jobs, or nearly half its worldwide work force of 850, by mid-1993 in a restructuring.

Table of stock indices including DAX, FTSE 100, CAC 40, and various regional indices.

Table of international fund performance data for various regions and asset classes.

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Chairman Of Posco Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Park Tae Joon resigned as chairman of Pohang Iron & Steel Co. on Monday, saying that he had successfully presided over the completion of the company's final phase of development.

But the company's board, after meeting in an emergency session, rejected his resignation and said they would quit en masse if he left.

"He has a lot left to do, such as technology upgrades and development and diversification of the business," said a spokesman for the company, known as Posco. "So it is not the best time for him to leave."

Mr. Park, 65, said he wanted to leave Posco after completing the \$2.48 billion fourth extension of its Kwangyang steelworks, which opened last week.

The stock market was roiled by reports Monday that Mr. Park, who also is chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, rejected the job of chairman of the party's election committee, which will supervise the December presidential election.

The Seoul composite index fell 10.90 points, or 2.1 percent, to 502.22. Posco stock fell 200 won, to 19,700 won (\$25).

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Golden Graying of Japan

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Pension-fund managers see a potential gold mine in the graying of Japan, where lifespans are stretching out farther than virtually anywhere else in the world.

Analysts say Japan's market for managed retirement funds is set to boom as the nation prepares for the day in 2005 when one in every five people in Japan is a pensioner. For the foreign fund manager patient and persistent enough to break into the clubby world of the Japanese pension business, opportunities are enormous.

The opportunities are even greater when one considers that Japanese retirees, with their steadily rising wages, are likely to have increasingly cushy and high-paying retirement packages as the century draws to a close.

"All this leads to Japanese pension-fund assets growing at breathtaking speed," said Peter Brutsche, Union Bank of Switzerland's vice president in charge of Japan. The growth is "faster than any place else in the world," Mr. Brutsche said.

Japan's combined markets for mutual pension funds, state pension funds and corporate pension funds will grow from 150 trillion yen (\$1.26 trillion) in 1990 to 250 trillion yen by the year 2000, Mr. Brutsche told a gathering of financial analysts on Monday.

The promising market prompted Union Bank to open in 1986 a trust-banking arm in Tokyo, he said, while conceding that it had been difficult for foreign institutions to enter the restricted Japanese market.

Battling against restrictive legislation and longstanding *keiretsu* ties between corporations and corporate groups, few foreign pension-fund managers are making a profit at this point, and analysts say most are probably losing money.

Most accounts won by foreign advisors have been from government or semi-government sources. These accounts have often been criticized as government courtesy gestures aimed at countering foreign demands that Japan really open its market for pension-fund management to foreign managers.

The plum accounts — pension plans at private Japanese corporations — tend to seek fund managers at banks affiliated with the company through extensive cross-shareholding patterns and *keiretsu* business relationships, which have existed for decades.

"The pension-fund management relations in Japan often last longer than the careers of the people who establish them," said Walter Aitherr, who analyzes Japan's financial industry for W.I. Carr. "There's concern in Japan that foreigners may abandon the market if times get rough."

To shake the image of a rainy-day friend, foreign fund managers are taking great lengths to stress their intention to maintain a presence in Japan no matter what the circumstances.

Union Bank of Switzerland "puts the highest priority on cultivating long-lasting customer relationships," Mr. Brutsche said.

As the market for fund management expands, foreign managers are expected to receive help in prying open Japan's markets from foreign governments, analysts say.

Traditionally, only insurance companies and trust banks have managed pension funds in Japan. The law was relaxed in 1990 to allow both foreign and domestic investment advisors to manage new pension money for funds at least eight years old.

Still, foreign managers say it will be several years before they see a substantial rise in their business.

Taiwan Executive Held in Stocks Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — A Taiwan business executive has been arrested for allegedly collaborating with a leading stock-market player to profit illegally through manipulation of his company's stock, judicial officials said Monday.

Agents of the Bureau of Investigation detained Alex Hsu, a member of the board of directors of Formosan Rubber Group, for questioning on Sunday for allegedly collaborating with Lei Po-tung, a major stock-market player who is in detention, a bureau spokesman said. The spokesman declined to provide further details.

Mr. Lei was detained on Sept. 20 for alleged involvement in a string of stock payment defaults, amounting to 9.1 billion Taiwan dollars (\$360 million), that sent the market plunging last month. Mr. Hsu's detention was the first major step in investigations into the defaults in nearly two weeks, after the arrest of Mr. Lei and related investors and brokers.

Taipei Reserves Hit \$90 Billion

TAIPEI — Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves, the world's largest, surged to a record \$90 billion in early September, and the figure could reach about \$92 billion this year, central bank officials said on Monday.

The reserves stood at \$89.4 billion at the end of August, up from \$88 billion in July and \$75.8 billion in August 1991. A senior official of the central bank said the rise of the yen and Deutsche mark against the U.S. dollar was a major factor behind growth in reserves.

"If the U.S. dollar continues its current level abroad, it could boost our currency reserves to about \$92 billion by the end of the year," the bank official said. The reserves exclude gold holdings worth about \$6 billion and central bank loans of about \$7.5 billion to Taiwan's foreign-currency interbank market, private and public companies.


The central bank governor, Samuel Shieh, said Saturday the government would encourage local businesses to hold foreign exchange to prevent total official reserves from rising too fast. He did not give details.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1600	1600	2250	
Singapore Straits Times	1500	1500	17500	
Tokyo Nikkei 225	1500	1500	15000	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- American International Group Inc. said it had become the first foreign insurance company in four decades to be granted a license to sell policies in China; AIG's license covers business only in Shanghai.
 - China's first national securities company, Guotai Securities Corp., opened in Shanghai, the official China Daily said; two other firms are to be set up soon in Shenzhen and Beijing.
 - Commercial Union PLC said it had agreed to cooperate with Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co.; the pact will enable Commercial Union to provide underwriting and servicing facilities to Korean clients.
 - Taiwan's year-to-year inflation rate, driven by higher food prices, hit a 10-year high of 7.36 percent in September, after 2.7 percent in August.
 - South Korea's trade commission said imports of Thai ball bearings and Chinese phosphoric acid had been dumped on the Korean market.
 - Times Publishing Ltd., Singapore's leading publisher, said it had formed a joint venture with PT Dharma Buanasara of Indonesia to operate a book-retailing business in Indonesia.
- (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP)*



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ORDRE DU JOUR

- Rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration;
- Rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
- Adoption des comptes de l'exercice au 30 Juin 1992;
- Affectation du résultat de l'exercice;
- Décharge aux administrateurs;
- Réélection des administrateurs sortants à l'exception de Monsieur Pierre VANSTEENKISTE démissionnaire;
- Ratification de la cooptation de Monsieur Geoffroy LEMARD DE GUERTSCHIN en tant que nouvel administrateur ou remplacement de Monsieur Pierre VANSTEENKISTE.
- Divers.

Les résolutions des actionnaires lors de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire seront votées à une majorité simple des actionnaires présents et votants.

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In Pakistan, Islamic Finance Houses Are Flourishing

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's pioneering Islamic finance houses had increased to 49 by the end of August, from 38 last December, and trading in their shares accounted for 23 percent of volume on the stock exchange, officials say.

The houses, known as *modarabas*, are a form of mutual fund that avoids the un-Islamic use of interest by operating as a partnership between one participant who provides capital and the other know-how. Profit is shared.

Their numbers have soared from just four in 1988, for three main

reasons, said Mian Mumtaz Abdulah, chairman of the Corporate Law Authority, the regulatory body. He cited increased emphasis in Pakistan on Islamic financial instruments; a domestic credit crunch, and the tax breaks offered to modarabas — 25 percent, compared with the usual 45 to 50 percent corporate tax and a three-year tax holiday.

On the Karachi stock exchange, where more than 600 stocks are listed, the modarabas accounted for 23.01 percent of total volume in 1991, according to a recent report. Their profits rose by an average

of 20.4 percent in 1991, after an 18.03 percent rise the year before, the report showed.

A survey by the regulatory body of the 17 oldest-established modarabas showed 70 percent of their business came from leasing in 1991, 19 percent from venture-capital investment and 5 percent from trading.

A total of 44 companies, including the modarabas, are involved in leasing. The number has doubled in the last two years.

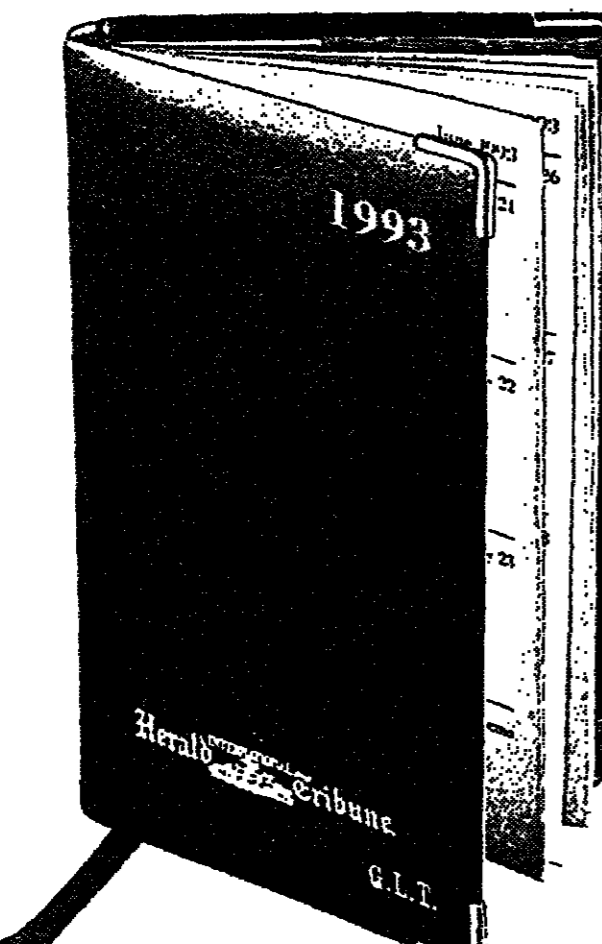
Leasing volume is expected to rise to more than 8 billion rupees (\$320 million), or roughly 3 percent of fixed capital investment in Pakistan in 1992, said a report in a leasing seminar last week.

Opportunities have soared since the government embarked on a privatization program nearly two years ago. Mr. Abdullah said.

Private-sector expansion offers good prospects for leasing, he said. The government has sold 49 big industrial units out of more than 150.

One sector from which modarabas have so far been banned is real estate. But Mr. Abdullah said his authority was looking into ways to open up the housing construction business to modarabas.

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مكنا من الدول

NYSE

Monday's Closing
The closing prices for the major indexes are shown below. For more information on the closing of the market, see page 14.

For more information on the closing of the market, see page 14.

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,811.12	2,798.25	2,800.00	2,800.00	+11.75
S&P 500	345.12	343.75	344.00	344.00	+0.25
NASDAQ Composite	1,125.12	1,115.25	1,120.00	1,120.00	+4.75
Russell 2000	415.12	412.75	414.00	414.00	+1.25
NYSE Composite	1,125.12	1,115.25	1,120.00	1,120.00	+4.75

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115.12	114.75	115.00	115.00	+0.25
Microsoft	65.12	64.75	65.00	65.00	+0.25
Apple	45.12	44.75	45.00	45.00	+0.25
Oracle	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Amazon	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Alcoa	45.12	44.75	45.00	45.00	+0.25
Boeing	55.12	54.75	55.00	55.00	+0.25
General Electric	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25
Merck	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Walmart	45.12	44.75	45.00	45.00	+0.25
Target	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Kroger	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25
Home Depot	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Lowes	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
United States Steel	45.12	44.75	45.00	45.00	+0.25
Steel Dynamics	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Armco	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25
Republic Steel	35.12	34.75	35.00	35.00	+0.25
Acme Steel	25.12	24.75	25.00	25.00	+0.25

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

(Continued on next page)

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

BY	TYPE	BY	TYPE
100	BID	100	BID
101	BID	101	BID
102	BID	102	BID
103	BID	103	BID
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248	BID	248	BID
249	BID	249	BID
250	BID	250	BID

NYSE High-Lows		
NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS	
Symbol	Symbol	Change
AAL	AAL	+0.125
AAE	AAE	+0.125
AAP	AAP	+0.125
AAT	AAT	+0.125
AAX	AAX	+0.125
ABA	ABA	+0.125
ABB	ABB	+0.125
ABC	ABC	+0.125
ABD	ABD	+0.125
ABE	ABE	+0.125
ABF	ABF	+0.125
ABG	ABG	+0.125
ABH	ABH	+0.125
ABI	ABI	+0.125
ABJ	ABJ	+0.125
ABK	ABK	+0.125
ABL	ABL	+0.125
ABM	ABM	+0.125
ABN	ABN	+0.125
ABO	ABO	+0.125
ABP	ABP	+0.125
ABQ	ABQ	+0.125
ABR	ABR	+0.125
ABS	ABS	+0.125
ABT	ABT	+0.125
ABU	ABU	+0.125
ABV	ABV	+0.125
ABW	ABW	+0.125
ABX	ABX	+0.125
ABY	ABY	+0.125
ABZ	ABZ	+0.125

كلنا من الذهب



SPORTS

BASEBALL

Fielder Joins Ruth By Leading Majors In RBIs 3d Year

NEW YORK — Cecil Fielder has gone where only one other baseball player has gone before. And that was Babe Ruth.

Fielder finished the season Sunday with 124 runs batted in to lead the major leagues in RBIs for the third consecutive year, only the second time in history that feat has been accomplished.

Fielder did it from 1907 through 1909 in the American League. Honus Wagner the same three years in the National League.

Fielder had 133 RBIs last year and 132 in 1990. "Things work in mysterious ways," Fielder said, crediting much of his success to the year he spent playing in Japan for the Hanshin Tigers.

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The Playoffs, World Series

ATLANTA — Do not pay attention to the statistics, their manager says. But how can you avoid the statistics?

Braves' Pitchers: From a Roll to Reeling

And Smith, with a 2.05 ERA, has been a marvel since he was summoned from the minor leagues at the beginning of August to replace an injured Mike Bielecki.

Plagued by a rib-cage ailment, Glavine needed four more starts before gaining No. 20. Then he missed two starts before returning for an ineffective start.

Since then, however, he has had two strong outings: last Wednesday, when he allowed the Giants just one run in seven innings in a 1-0 loss, and Sunday, when he shut out the Padres for five innings.

But in his seven starts since his 19th victory, Glavine has averaged only five innings a game. His condition, whether physical or artistic, has prompted Cox to ignore his performance against the Pirates this season.

A sound, effective Glavine surely would start the first playoff game, considering that he emerged from four starts against the Pirates with a 4-0 record, a 1.86 ERA and a .198 batting average against him.

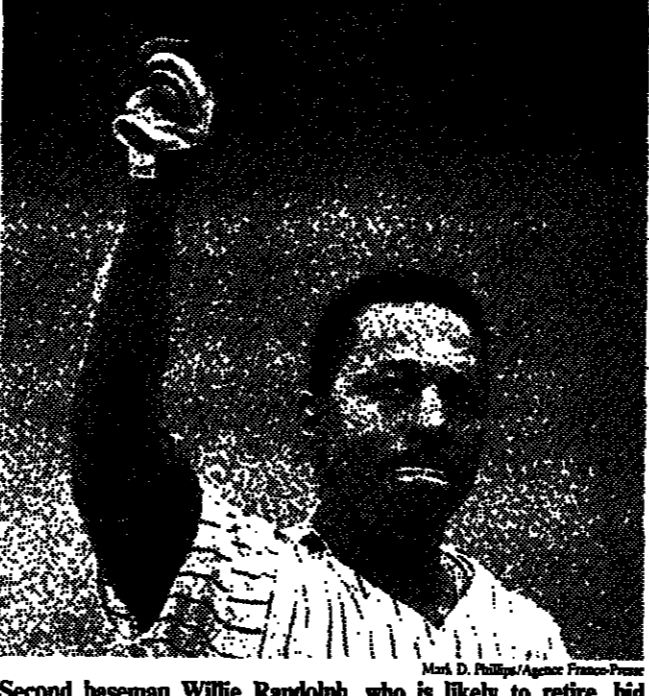
SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Major League Standings, National League, and American League, listing teams and their records.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Sunday's Line Scores, listing game results and scores.

TV, Radio Coverage

Playoff and World Series games can be seen in the following countries, according to Major League Baseball International Partners.



Second baseman Willie Randolph, who is likely to retire, bid farewell to Mets' fans. He has played for both New York teams.

Season Ends on High Notes and Low

Highlights from the last day of the 1992 season: A crowd of 50,421, the year's 68th sellout in Toronto pushed attendance to a major-league record of 4,028,318 as the American League East's winners finished off the regular season with a festive 7-4 victory over Detroit.

In Oakland, the AL West champion Athletics tuned up for the playoffs by breaking the 10-game winning streak of Milwaukee rookie Cal Eldred, with Ricky Henderson getting his 2,000th hit in the major leagues.

How the NL Teams Match Up

NEW YORK — One year later, it's the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Atlanta Braves back in the National League playoffs, which open Tuesday night in Atlanta.

Each team won its division going away. The Pirates went into first for good on June 2, while the Braves did on Aug. 2.

Atlanta: Sid Bream-Brian Hunter. Bream (.261, 10 homers, 61 RBIs) was a right-hander. Hunter (.239, 14, 41) starts against lefties. Bream is a much better clutch hitter than he is overall, hitting above .309 with runners in scoring position, but he finished the season in an 8-for-38 slump.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Table listing German First Division football teams and their statistics.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Table listing American Conference football teams and their statistics.

WESTERN DIVISION

Table listing Western Division football teams and their statistics.

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